The Literary Digest

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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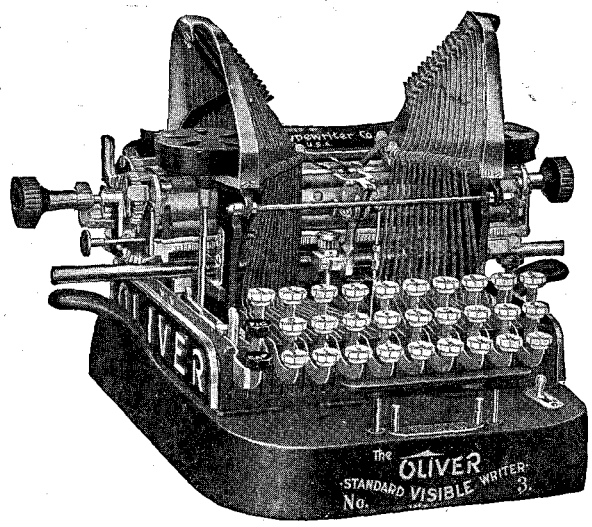

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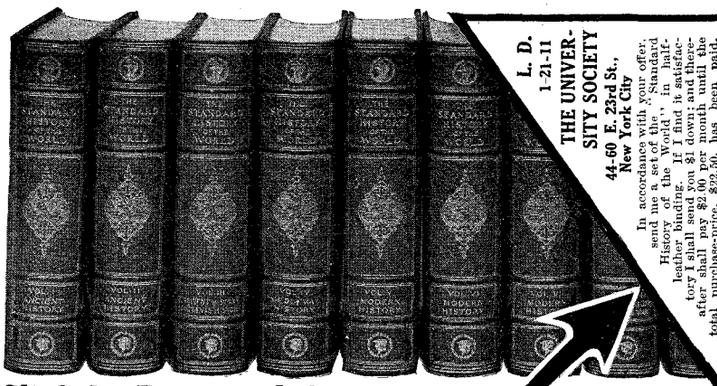

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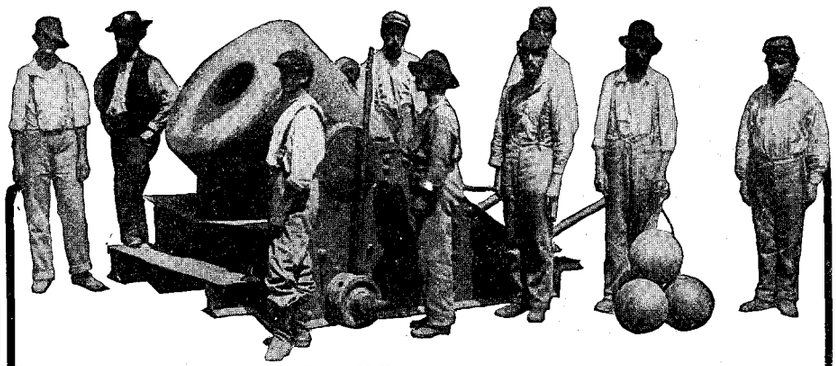

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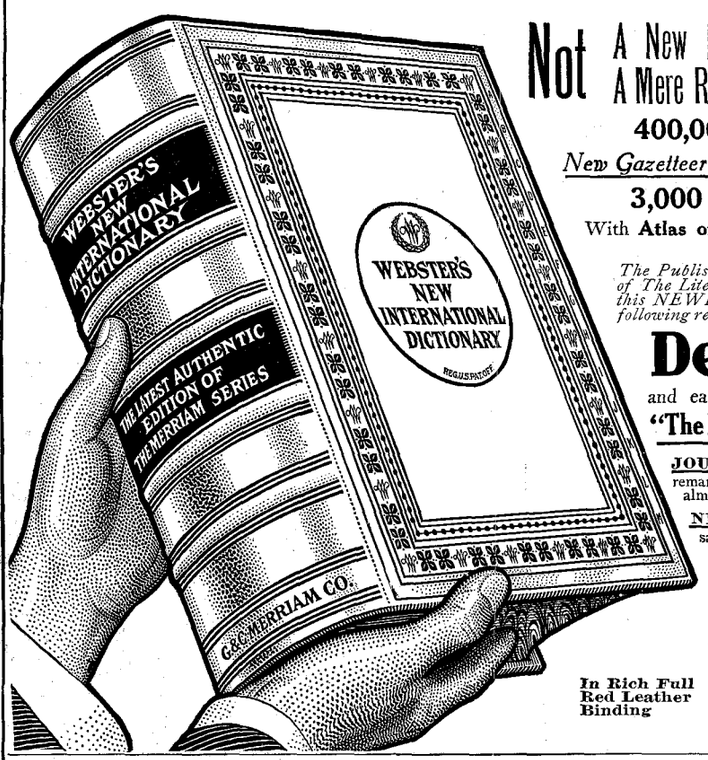
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TOPICS OF THE DAY

CROOKED BANKING IN NEW YORK

DICKENS once wrote that while picking pockets is dangerous, a man has only to rig up an office with fancy brass grill-work and gilt signs and call it a bank, and people will rush in and hand their money over the counter without a murmur. Some of the recent bank closings in New York City are taken to show that the methods in vogue in the days of Dickens are still in style, and one of the "bankers" now in jail is being classed with famous criminals of days gone by who were clever enough to dupe trusting depositors, but not clever enough to see that honesty is the best policy. In New York City during the past few weeks a State bank, a savings-bank, and a trust company carrying deposits amounting to many millions of dollars have been closed by order of the State Superintendent of Banks, while a number of other big financial institutions were only saved from disaster during the panicky period which followed by the prompt intervention of the Morgan interests. Altho the effects of this sudden breakdown were promptly circumscribed, it served, as many papers remark, to flash once more a glaring light on certain "weak spots" in our banking system. A "weak spot" is a defect in our system of safeguards that allows a crooked financier to pocket the depositors' money. At the same time, declares the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the fact that the incident caused scarcely a ripple in Wall Street is abundant proof that "the basic conditions of the market were seldom in a sounder condition than they are in now." "Had this collapse occurred in a time of general fear," it adds, "there would have been a recession in prices all along the line." The New York *Herald* adds its assurance that "the banks and trust companies as a whole were never in sounder condition than they are to-day."

Returning to the "weak spots" in our banking system, we find them summarized by *The Wall Street Journal* as "irresponsible ownership and management, lack of adherence to sound banking principles, and banking isolation." Under present conditions, which are characterized as "a disgrace to our financial intelligence"—

"It is possible for a group of promoters, or even a single individual with a little money and unlimited impudence to found a bank or buy one, and run it to their own taste. The man who has made a million or so by putting through a 'merger,' inflated with a sense of his ability to do big things, imagines that he can run a bank as easily as he can float a mining company. If he has the dexterity of a Morse or a Robin, he may create a chain of banks, alleged 'surety' companies, title companies, and savings-banks, using the credit and assets of one to bolster up another. If he can get the services of some ex-official with a high-sounding title, the game can be worked even more smoothly. A 'superintendent' retired from some State department makes an excellent 'come-on.'"

These evils, we are told, would be neutralized by a central bank; but in the absence of such leadership, suggests *The Wall Street Journal*, "something could be accomplished if clearing-house committees in the large cities would gradually build up a recognized authority over banking policy and have the courage to exercise it."

Against the weakness which comes from bad organization or bad management, thinks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, there can be no adequate provision "without a somewhat radical change in the system." We have in this country over 7,200 independent National banks under the eye of one official bureau at Washington, and a still larger number of State banks and trust companies subject to no national supervision, but regulated under a variety of laws in the several States. Says *The Journal of Commerce*:

"With this dual system of something like 20,000 institutions engaged in commercial banking and scattered over the wide territory of this country, partly under national jurisdiction and partly under that of forty-six different States, a regulation and supervision that is constantly effective is out of the question. It is hardly possible to prevent the establishment of banks now and then which are weak in capital, weak in management, and destined to be weak in support. Still less is it possible to prevent some of them from falling into unscrupulous hands and being used in a manner to profit those who have control of them at the risk and the possible cost of their depositors, creditors, and trusting stockholders. How is this weakness to be remedied? We see no way, if the system of many local banks with small capital is to be continued, except by some form of legalized association in districts, with centers of administration, which shall impose upon the banks forming such association in each district mutual functions, obligations, and responsibilities, and make it for their interest and safety to keep the necessary watch and maintain a standard of sound banking practise. This is a feature in one form or another of most of the plans that have been proposed for currency and banking reform, and it seems to be essential, not only to the further development, but the continued existence, of many local banks rather than a small number of powerful institutions with branches or a great central bank which shall dominate all others."

In the recent breakdown the first two failures are laid to the banking exploits of Joseph G. Robin—exploits which have landed him in the Tombs prison—while the closing of the

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"WHAT A HANDSOME MAN!"
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

WATCH THE OTHER HOLE NOW!
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American.*

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

Carnegie Trust Company was the sequel to rather than the result of the Robin case. Andrew Carnegie, we may mention in passing, had no connection whatever with the trust company which bore his name. "It was felt after the 1907 panic," remarks the New York *Financier*, "that every spot of weakness had been eliminated, but as it turns out, the important task of preventing the formation of new spots was entirely overlooked." But the events of the last few weeks, adds the same paper, will do much to hasten the day when "the weak spots in the road will be repaired and the dangerous side-paths effectively barred." What we need as much as, if not more than, a central bank, says *The Financier*, is "a central banking authority placed in the hands of the State Department by the legislature to prevent the first formation of bank chains, so-called, unless it can be shown that the ownership of more than one bank is held by interests so strong, or for reasons so legitimate, that objection to multiple ownership can not exist." Of the dangers inherent in the present conditions the same paper says:

"To speak plainly, the facts disclosed since the checking of Mr. Robin's meteoric financial career by the police power of the State, and the evidence of weak banking that followed the closing of the Carnegie Trust Company, and the embarrassment of one or two subsidiary institutions, constitute a disgrace to the financial reputation of the first city in America. . . . . .

"So long as speculators of the Robin type are allowed to enter and remain in the banking business, and so long as irresponsibly managed concerns are permitted to hide behind high-sounding titles, just so long will the business of banking be disgraced periodically by the breakdown of banking machinery.

"We are well aware that men who desire to do so can buy control of banks or other financial institutions, and we realize that it is no less true that once in control, such men usually attempt to fasten their clutches on other institutions, in order to use them as additional links in a weak chain. The experience is by no means new. Charles W. Morse found no difficulty in putting together a chain of this character, which was sundered into fragments at the first sign of strain. His successor in this particular school of finance fortunately either did not have the genius of Morse, or the opportunity to extend his manipulations into circles of higher finance, but even the small trouble into which Robin succeeded in getting himself, spread within a week until all the signs of a sporadic financial epidemic were apparent."

The American Banker, while confident that the day is not far distant when the very possibility of this phase of financial disaster will be eliminated, does not tell us what particular form it thinks the remedy will take. Turning to the lay press we find the New York *American* declaring that "in the long run some system of State or national guaranty of bank deposits must be worked out," because "under modern conditions the whole industrial fabric of the country rests upon bank credit, and these all-embracing public interests ought not to stand any chance of being jeopardized because some Morse or Walsh or Robin happens to run wild."

One outcome of the incident which is attracting much attention is the strengthening of Mr. J. P. Morgan's dominance of the banking situation. To relieve certain embarrassments growing out of the closing of the Carnegie Trust Company J. P. Morgan & Company provided funds to fortify the Nineteenth Ward and Twelfth Ward Banks, and the Equitable Trust Company took over the business of the Madison Trust Company. While many papers echo with the praise of Mr. Morgan's public spirit in thus checking incipient panic, others admonish us to temper our praise with a few searching questions. Thus while the Washington *Post* remarks that "the house of Morgan & Company has of late years come to bear about the same relation to financial New York as the Bank of England does to London, the Bank of France to Paris, the Bank of Germany to Berlin, and so on," with the difference that it "voluntarily assumes responsibility for the general financial health," the New York *World* thinks that in the long run financial institutions will find being rescued by Mr. Morgan "more expensive even than honest banking." And in *The Evening World* we read:

"Praise for the action of Mr. J. P. Morgan in coming to the rescue of three shaky banks should be tempered by an inquiry as to how it comes that he alone can 'rescue' the water-logged in finance. It is because Mr. Morgan, with extraordinary genius in the use of men and money, has created a Money Trust without whose behest all things financial are in vain in New York.

"Each crisis, however created, finds him the gainer. The Morse-Thomas-Heinze episode gave him the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company and the Portchester Railroad, tho the three adventurers named had nothing to do with either enterprise. They simply created a condition that tightened money and which grew tighter as the Great Rescuer pulled the rope.

"It is announced that 'cash' has taken the place of unsound securities in the 'rescued' banks. Whose cash? Why, yours and everybody else's that chances to be stored in other banks

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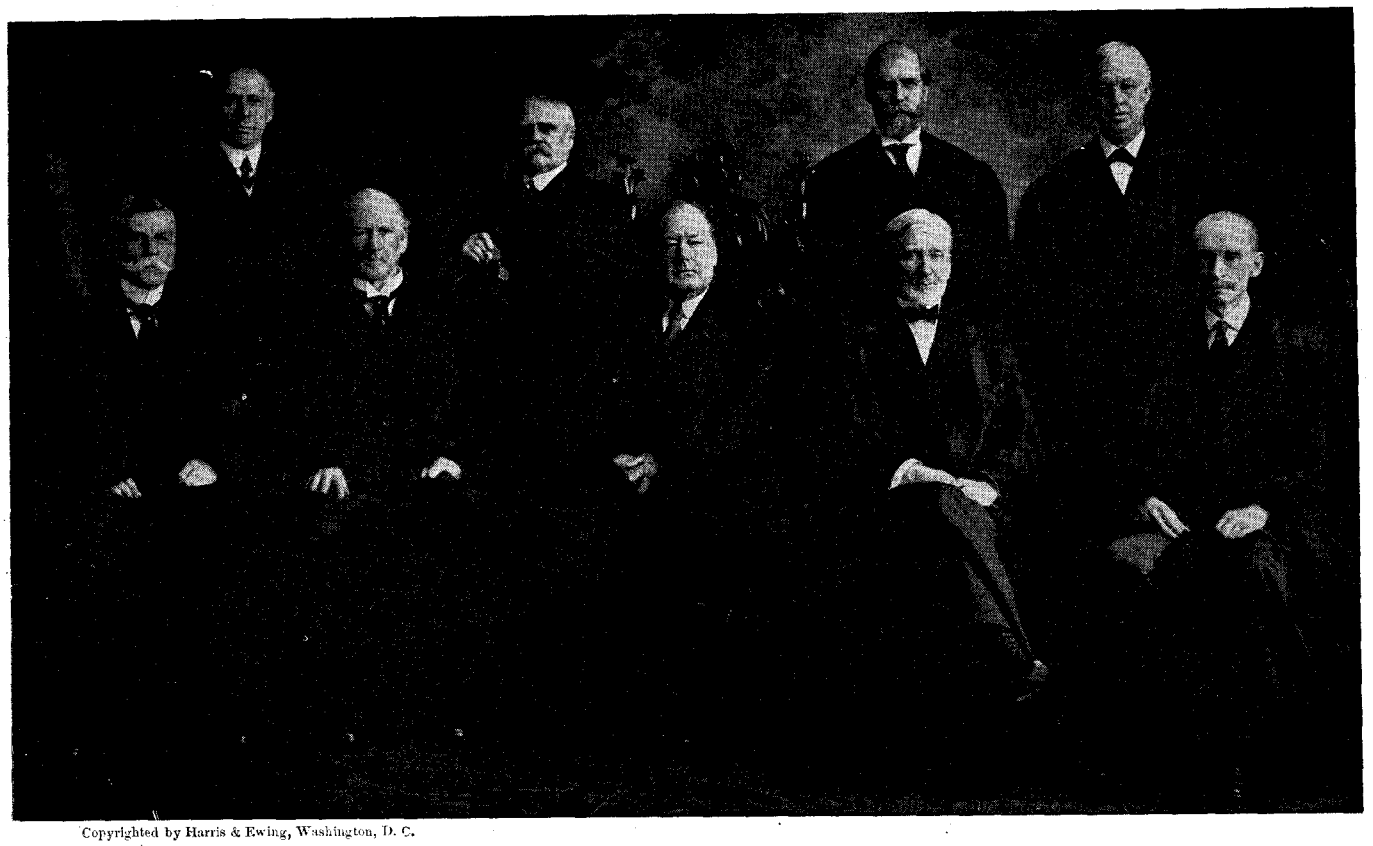

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THE MEN WHO WILL DECIDE THE FATE OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY AND THE TOBACCO TRUST.

This photograph shows the entire Supreme Court. From left to right, those standing are Justices Van Devanter, Lurton, Hughes and Lamar. Seated are Justices Holmes, Harlan, Chief Justice White, and Justices McKenna and Day.

and about the use of which not YOU but Mr. Morgan has the say. He has now gobbled up a tidy new bunch of millions and so is rapidly completing his control of all the money in this town—your money, please, remember, fellow citizens, which will soon be turned against you in the subway deal, to earn YOU no interest from the depository, but to make you pay 23 per cent. or more in profits to the Money Trust's subway!"

FINAL STAND OF THE STANDARD OIL AND TOBACCO TRUSTS

A YEAR ago certain organs of Wall Street were predicting in desperate accents that if the decision of the Supreme Court should sustain the dissolution orders of the lower courts against the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company it would mean the paralysis of business in this country, and this view was echoed in many quarters. But now that these great cases are actually having their final hearing, with the momentous decision expected in a few weeks, or at most a few months, popular suspense seems to have actually diminished rather than increased. Thus the New York *Evening Post* reports that the present mood of the financial community regarding the coming trust decisions "is largely one of curiosity, tempered, with the public, as no doubt with the court itself, by realization that a broad and comprehensive decision on these leading cases will blaze the way for future conduct of legitimate business and for future first-hand restraint on illegitimate schemes of capital."

The apparent absence of public excitement over the cases at the present time is the more striking when we consider the vast interests involved. Mr. Rockefeller is quoted as saying that there are a hundred other great corporations and combinations in the country which have copied the system and methods of the Standard Oil Company. "However that may be," writes James Creelman in the New York *American*, "it is probable that sixty other trusts organized on practically the same plan as the American Tobacco Company and the Standard Oil Company, with a united capital of about $6,000,000,000, are dependent for their very existence upon the decision of these cases." Moreover, as the same writer reminds us, "the whole policy of the Taft Administration with respect to this tremendous question is suspended until the Supreme Court makes its decision and finally settles the power of the Government under the Sherman Antitrust Law."

The lower Federal courts, it will be remembered, have already decreed the dissolution of the Tobacco and Standard Oil Trusts as illegal combinations in restraint of interstate trade. In his supplemental brief against the companies filed a few weeks ago Attorney-General Wickersham maintains that Congress meant the Sherman Law "to cover any form or device employed to hold together corporations or naturally competing business establishments so as to eliminate competition." He calls attention, moreover, to the fact that in every case brought against the Standard Oil Company in any of the States under antitrust statutes the combination has been held to be invalid, and urges that these decisions "evince a great public policy of this nation, which is a material consideration in this court." He adds that "unless the Federal Government enforces the Sherman Act we shall have the anomalous condition of these great combinations being held invalid as to intrastate commerce and excluded from the States, while as to interstate commerce they may continue to do business under the shield of Federal authority."

In laying the case against the Tobacco Trust before the Supreme Court the Government's counsel told how the American Tobacco Company came into being in 1890 with a little more than $3,000,000 worth of tangible assets and now controls properties paying dividends on a valuation of more than $400,000,000.

Since 1902, we are told, it has been a world-trust, apportioning the tobacco-using nations between its three great branches—the American Tobacco Company, the Imperial Tobacco Company, and the British-American Tobacco Company.

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The result, the Government contends, is a world-wide combination to restrain and monopolize commerce in tobacco between the States and foreign nations. As an additional reason for its dissolution it was urged that the Tobacco Trust, through its influence upon the price of tobacco leaf, had so offended the tobacco-growers that they in turn had formed combinations and were holding out against the trust by storing their tobacco leaf. As a result, the Government's lawyers declare, the whole social situation in the tobacco-growing districts is upset, one element of the community being driven into warfare with another.

A very different picture, however, was painted for the learned justices by the Tobacco-Trust lawyers. Mr. De Lancey Nicoll's pleas for the company are thus summarized in a Washington dispatch to the New York *American:*

"The American Tobacco Company was not an aggregation of competing plants, but a natural development of a great business along natural economic lines. In the Knight case the Supreme Court held that the union of sugar refineries by purchase of stock ownership was not a restraint of interstate commerce. That decision of the Court covered the case of the American Tobacco Company which is a manufacturing business. It had been so accepted by the whole country. . . . . .

"The only power possest by the American Tobacco Company was the power of great wealth and intelligence. Was a manufacturing business to be banished from trade on that account? Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Carnegie could do the same thing in cotton or tobacco to-day. Are the rich to be forbidden to engage in trade because of that inherent power? The history of the American Tobacco Company is a history of the expansion of trade, and not of its restraint. It is the Government's largest taxpayer."

Another counsel for the Trust, Mr. W. B. Hornblower, discust the scope of the Antitrust Law and summarized as follows the points which have already been settled in construing the statute:

"First, that every such contract in restraint of trade is not necessarily invalid.

"Second, that the contract for the purchase of a business with covenants not to compete is not invalid.

"Third, a manufacturer has the right to buy off a dangerous rival, even if such purchase works an incidental restraint of trade, if the principal object be to protect a business."

And another famous corporation lawyer, John G. Johnson, was listened to with special attention, the correspondents say, when he urged the following point in behalf of the defendant:

"There is no word in the Sherman Act to forbid acquisition of property. The legislature, the law, can not compel a man to compete. If there is no legal obligation or duty to compete, and if A buys B or B buys A, no law has been violated, for no legal obligation has thereby been violated. Individuals and private corporations owe no legal duty to compete. The Northern Securities case differs from the present case because it was a public-service corporation and had a legal obligation to the public to compete. Monopolizing is more than acquisition. Combinations in themselves are not unlawful. It is their abuses that were unlawful at common law and are unlawful under the Sherman Act."

Opening the case for Standard Oil, John G. Milburn retold the company's history to show that its growth had been through the creation of new business rather than through the acquisition or restraint of existing business. After picturing the injustice that would be done to stockholders by the company's dissolution he concluded impressively:

"Damned for everything, but praised for nothing, was the way the Standard Oil has been treated by the Government. In this record, covering forty years of business, everything the Standard has ever done is related. It has done some things in strenuous times that it should not have done. That was human.

"It has done nothing that goes to the issue here. The evil of the affirmance of this decree, it is needless for me to say, would be monstrous. It is fortunate that the case is left in the hands of a court that listens to reason and never hears the voice of passion and prejudice."

MORE MILLIONS FOR PENSIONS

A SHARP difference of opinion about the wisdom of voting $45,000,000 more for pensions has developed between the editors, who are presumed to mold public opinion, and Congress, which is specially chosen to express it. The editor is supposed to know what his readers want, and the Congressmen is expected to keep pretty well in touch with the voters. Yet the House passed the bill by a vote of 212 to 62, while the editorial vote drifts heavily the other way. This would leave the whole matter in a deadlock if it were not for the fact that the Constitution neglected to give the press the veto power, an omission the old soldiers probably view without regret. The lawmakers, we read, might not have passed the measure if it had not been for the eloquence of Speaker Cannon, who took the floor and made a rousing patriotic speech, full of "fire and force, swinging his arms right and left, whirling around and around on his feet, and filling the great hall with his ringing, resounding voice," and ending with this burst of oratory:

"I say, in conclusion, from the standpoint of justice, ay, more, from the standpoint of patriotism, ay, more, from the selfish standpoint that in other great emergencies the citizen soldier shall be assured that when he is stricken by disease, weakened by age, hobbling along, he shall be remembered by the Government that would have died if it had not been for his and their services!"

Whereupon the bill was passed. Thus, sadly remark the New York papers, did Congress abet the President's strenuous efforts at economy by passing a measure that will consume about every dollar that he has been able to save in public expenditures for the next year. Thus, too, says the New York *World* (Dem.), did the House answer "the public demand that the pension-roll be made a roll of honor by purging it of fraud" by voting "to increase it by $45,000,000 annually without purging it at all." Thus did forty Democrats, including Speaker-to-be Clark and Floor-leader-to-be Underwood, celebrate a national party victory, won largely by the cry of "Republican extravagance," by helping their opponents to pass an appropriation opposed by such Republican leaders as Representatives Payne, Longworth, Dalzell, Weeks, Gillett, and McCall.

Why not? asks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.)—

"The public treasury is there. It has lots of money. Why not ladle it out in still larger sums to the veterans, to the rich men, to the bummers and deserters and bounty-jumpers who by the thousand are cheek by jowl with the real fighters and those whose disability is directly due to exposure on the battlefield?"

The Post goes on to denounce this "latest pension grab" in a long editorial, and other metropolitan papers, including *The Journal of Commerce*, *The Tribune* (Rep.), and *The Evening Mail* (Ind. Rep.), are no less emphatic in their words of condemnation. *The Times* (Ind. Dem.) even dares to rob Mr. Cannon of some of his glory in the House debate. It was not his "fire and eloquence," we are told "nor his mastery of sentimental speech, nor his 'ringing, resounding voice,' nor his 'dervish whirls' while advocating the Pension Bill which added $45,000,000 to the $153,688,000 already appropriated for war veterans and their near and distant relatives, that won the assent of both sides of the House":

"It was the bribery for political support which the bill implied that enabled its passage. The old warriors and their families are well pensioned. This measure, like the bill of 1907 that preceded it, would further pension a great body of deserters and men who had never come within gunshot of a battle-ground, provided they can show that they were enlisted ninety days in the Civil War or sixty days in the Mexican War. It affects few, indeed, of the old fighters. Congress had already disgraced itself in removing the disabilities of deserters and in

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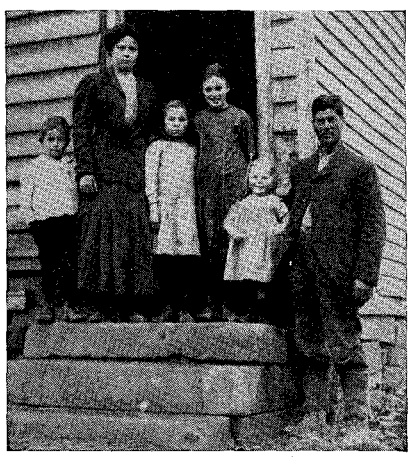
JUDGE A. Z. BLAIR.

A BUSY DAY AT WEST UNION COURT HOUSE.
A crowd of guilty voters waiting to confess to Judge Blair.

HOW ONE OF THE GUILTY LOOKED AFTER OWNING UP.



HE SOLD HIS VOTE FOR $20,

To buy food and clothing for his destitute family. He was fined $20.00, which he will pay on the instalment plan.

A BLOT ON THE MAP OF OHIO.
—Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun*.

OUT OF WORK, AND VOTED FOR PROSPERITY.

He spent the money to help out this large family, and will begin paying his fine of $15.92 a little at a time as soon as he gets employment.

WHERE THE FRANCHISE IS PUT ON A BUSINESS BASIS.'

Fully one-third of the voters of Adams County, Ohio, have been indicted by a special grand jury for selling their votes. The average price at the last election, we are told, was $8. Hundreds have confest, paid their fines, and been disfranchised for five years. One amusing result is that every male voter of Billtown school district is said to have lost his vote, so that the women will have to elect a trustee from among themselves.

awarding them and non-combatants pensions. By this bill the House would increase such pensions and add to its shame."

The bill, which has been brought up before Congress from time to time for several years, would, as passed, give every man who served ninety days in the Civil War or sixty days in the Mexican War, $15 a month at 62 years of age, $20 at 65, $25 at 70, and $36 at 75.

Representative Fuller, of Illinois, who reported the bill from the House Committee on Invalid Pensions, argued that it would do away largely with the multitude of special pension bills that are constantly coming up for Congressional action:

"By special legislation we can do justice to only a very few of the most deserving cases and can consider only a small proportion of those referred to the committee. This bill gives uniform relief, and if we are ever going to recognize further the debt this nation owes to its defenders, the time has come to-day to do it. All of them now are old men, most of them poor, most of them unable to earn a livelihood by manual labor, many of them in such condition, owing to their service for their country, that they are in need of the constant aid and attendance of another person."

Speaking against the bill, it was urged by both Republican and Democratic Congressmen, that so large a sum ought not to be given indiscriminately to all veterans, whether poor or rich, sick or healthy. Half of the money, declared Mr. Weeks (Rep.), of Massachusetts, "will go to men who have no possible claim on the Government, and no particular need for the money which they will receive." The urgent need for economy in national expenditure was brought up by several Congressmen, Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem.), of New York, remarking:

"Just fresh from an election at which the people have revolted at the increasing burdens of the Government and the excessive cost of living, the reply of this House is not measures tending to relieve from some of the burdens of Government, but to add to them by an indiscriminate distribution of $45,000,000 annually."

TRUST-BUSTING ON THE HIGH SEAS

IN ITS twenty years of existence, the Sherman Antitrust Law has been invoked to uncover a multitude of sins, but even papers fully believing in the wrongfulness of the operations of the "Atlantic Conference" are wondering whether this law can be stretched across the Atlantic to "cancel and abate" a contract made by foreign steamship companies in a European city. There is no question of the existence of the "conference," there is no doubt as to the acts charged against it, says the New York *Commercial*, "the issue is whether the United States has jurisdiction in the matter." And the Chicago *Record-Herald* agrees that since the corporations involved are foreign and made their agreement in London, it is a serious question whether our courts have the power to close the gates to them.

The Government's suit takes the form of a petition asking a Federal Circuit Court to enjoin thirteen specified transatlantic

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carriers, estimated to control 90 per cent. of the steerage traffic, worth to them $55,000,000 a year, from "further agreeing, combining, conspiring," to the detriment of "any person or corporation engaged in the business of carrying steerage passengers between points in the United States and Europe." It is further demanded that these companies be barred from all United States ports "so long as they shall continue to operate under the aforesaid alleged unlawful combination or conspiracy."

District-Attorney Wise goes on to allege that on February 5, 1908, at London the defendant companies entered into a binding agreement to divide all their steerage traffic on a pro rata allotment. The following table printed by the Washington *Post* shows the apportionment, the four companies marked with asterisks being subsidiaries of the International Mercantile Marine, which with a later acquisition, the Russian East Asiatic Steamship Company, is also named in the indictment:

WESTBOUND	Per cent.
Allan Line	.62
Anchor Line	3.40
Cunard Line	13.75
Hamburg-American	19.61
North German Lloyd	26.53
Holland America	6.63
* Red Star Line	9.71
* White Star Line	8.60
* American Line	6.68
* Dominion Line	4.47
Total	100.00

EASTBOUND.	
Allan Line	4.95
Anchor Line	3.93
Cunard Line	12.77
Cunard Line (to Fiume)	2.35
Hamburg-American	12.35
Holland America	6.10
North German Lloyd	18.79
* Red Star Line	8.56
* White Star Line	15.49
* American Line	8.72
* Dominion Line	1.50
Canadian Pacific Line	4.49
Total	100.00

In a statement given to the press, Mr. Wise further charges that in order to "eliminate and destroy competition" these lines appointed a committee to select "fighting steamers," and to advertise such fighting steamers to sail at the same time and from the same ports as the steamers of competing lines, charging sufficiently lower rates to drive the others out.

In reply to published statements from officials of the companies concerned that they welcome the suit, that there has been no monopoly or conspiracy, and that they are confident that the United States courts have no jurisdiction, Mr. E. O. Thomas, New York manager of the Uranium Steamship Company, names the steamship lines that the "Conference" has driven out of business:

"There was the Zotti Steamship Company, the Russian Volunteer Fleet, The New York & Continental Steamship Company, the Northwest Transport line, and now it is trying to force the Uranium Steamship Company to the wall."

On the other hand, the New York *Journal of Commerce* can not believe that "forming a conference or entering into its agreements in London can be made a violation of the Sherman Act," and the New York *Times* observes satirically that "by way of promoting the commerce of this port the Government of the United States is asking the courts to close this port to practically all the steamships plying in the immigrant trade." *The Times* continues in defense of the "Conference":

"We know why the steamship pool was formed and what was the result. The trade was in the condition of the steel trade when the Steel Corporation was formed, and the establishment of the steamship trust had similar results. There was a welter of competition. Immigrants were being carried across the ocean in a shabby manner for ten dollars, and half of that was being paid out for commissions to get the ruinous business. . . . The reduction of the trade to discipline gave profits to those able to earn them, and resources poured in. Magnificent steamships were built, and trade leaped under the stimulus. The Government is seeking to prevent the union of former competitors, altho it properly should seek to restrain the sinister power exercised, or supposed to be exercised, of keeping rivals out of the business or ruining enemies in the business. The cessation of competition among the conspirators has not proved an evil, but the ferocity of the competition was a real public evil."

Among the many papers which are inclined to back the Government in this suit we find the Washington *Post* saying:

"The immigration business is under Government supervision and control, and as the matter of steerage rates is of direct concern to the public, the Government takes the ground that the charging of exorbitant passenger rates and resorting to monopoly tactics in restraint of trade in American waters bring the steamship combine within the meaning of the Sherman Law, which reads 'commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations.'

"The Interstate Commerce Law was amended last year by the insertion of the long- and short-haul clause, and which has been invoked to smash the railroad end of the nefarious ship-rail agreement. If both that and the port-closing proceedings are successful, the reproach that America is preyed upon with impunity by a foreign monopoly will have been lifted. Can British laws to-day have the effect of imposing conditions worse than what Americans rebelled against in 1775?"

The fact that the present contracts between the members of the Atlantic Conference expire next month leads to a suggestion in the news columns of the New York *Times* that they may be allowed to expire, not to be renewed pending the issue of the Government's suit in the courts.

A somewhat different attack on the "Steamship Trust" is Congressman Humphrey's bill, introduced in the House of Representatives just three days after the filing of District-Attorney Wise's petition. This measure, if passed, would bar from United States ports any foreign vessel "owned, operated, or controlled" by any "combination, conference, agreement, or pool," and would take from any such ship its contract for carrying transoceanic mails.

THE POSTAL TAX ON THE MAGAZINES

AS THE daily press seem quite willing to stand by and let the magazines fight their own fight with the Post-office Department, the editors of the weekly and monthly periodicals have taken it upon themselves to explain to their readers the true inwardness of Mr. Hitchcock's latest proposition, wherein they see injustice to themselves and hardship to their subscribers. The efforts of the Postmaster-General to eliminate the usual annual deficit and to place his department on a paying business basis are commended, but why, it is asked, should the magazines alone be made to pay for the proposed further reorganization? The proposal to make a substantial increase in the postal rate on the advertising pages of the magazines while leaving that on the text at the present figure calls forth the scorn of *The Saturday Evening Post* as a "schoolboy idea" worthy of "the present management's sagacity." Such an arrangement, declares *Mida's Criterion*, a Chicago liquor trade journal, would be a "crushing blow to the magazines, under which the most popular would stagger, and the weaker would either have to succumb altogether, or attempt to increase the price for subscriptions and advertising, which in most cases would be an impossibility, as the raise would not be accepted by either subscribers or advertisers." And the result, we are told, would be that a small number of surviving magazines would be left in possession of a hardly profitable monopoly.

In a full-page editorial, *The Ladies' Home Journal* warns its subscribers that their magazines may cost more hereafter. It explains that the new measure is simply the old discredited

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proposition made and dropt last year but "delivered to the public in a slightly different wrapping":

"Whether the increased rate is supposed to apply on the literary portion of a magazine alone, or on the advertising portion alone, or on the magazine as a whole, makes no difference so far as the result is concerned. It is simply raising the postal rate on magazines; that is all. Any increase in the rate of postage charged for carrying a magazine means a corresponding increase in the expense of its production, and therefore an increase in the price to its readers, distasteful as such a change would be to the publisher. . . . . .

"It should be explained that it is proposed that the increased rate shall apply only on 'popular magazines.' Newspapers—which in proportion to the amount paid for mailing them cost the Government much more to handle than do magazines, because there are so many more of them in any given weight, involving the services of a correspondingly greater number of mail-carriers to deliver—and 'periodicals issued purely for educational and literary purposes' (whatever that may mean) are to be exempted. . . . . .

"As this is written no official explanation has been vouchsafed as to why it is deemed proper that the advertising columns of the newspapers should continue to be carried in the mails at the present rate while a heavy additional charge should be made against the advertising columns of the magazines. It seems to us, on the contrary, that if there is any discrimination it should be in favor of the latter, and we believe that every magazine reader will agree with us."

Many magazine publishers insist that the proper course to pursue in "wiping out the postal deficit" is thoroughly to reorganize the Post-office Department. Congress is urged to make a beginning in this work by passing the Carter-Weeks Bill, which is aimed to take the Post-office out of politics to a great extent, and to avoid waste by the introduction of business methods. In a letter sent to magazine editors, a committee of the Periodical Publishers' Association asks that they remind their readers, their friends, and their Congressmen that the distribution of the increased rate of postage between text and advertising pages is a "mere device, and an expensive device." Further—

"That when it is figured out it amounts to just so much a pound on the whole book, and if that comes to 4 cents a pound, the words 'advertising' and 'text,' may be eliminated from consideration and the rate will be 4 cents a pound on periodicals. And the reader ought to understand that this is like increasing the rate on letters. There is no means by which the increase upon the advertising pages can be assessed upon the advertiser. The rates of advertising are fixt upon another basis.

"This new scheme . . . puts the increased cost, first, during the period of readjustment, upon the publisher, and eventually, if readjustment is brought about, upon the reader, upon the subscriber."

We find the other side presented in a Chicago single-tax weekly, *The Public*, which believes that the postal service ought to be improved and made cheaper, especially by "charging against all Government departments but the postal the value of the franks they use, and putting a stop to railroad graft," but does not accept the "popular magazine" point of view regarding postal rates on advertising pages. It says:

"Nothing can be said for cheap postage on the advertising pages of magazines upon the basis of the idea that cheap postage on periodicals is for the promotion of public intelligence. It is a business subsidy, and nothing else. And as a subsidy it discriminates in favor of the big advertising mediums.

"The whole question of allowing advertisements togo at periodical rates of postage narrows down to the simple one of postal business policy. If the Post-office makes more through the high letter postage rates which advertisements in periodicals foster, than it loses by low periodical rates for advertising pages, then low rates may be good business policy. Otherwise they clearly are not."

The publishers reply that the low postal rate is not a "subsidy" to them, but a benefit to the public, as shown in the low prices of magazines. When postal rates rise, as on our periodicals entering Canada, the reader pays the advance.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

LET'S change the name of the capital to Whitewashington.—*Omaha News.*

THE cost of living has suddenly been increased among voters of Adams county, Ohio.—*Louisville Post.*

IN Adams County, Ohio, they may have to let the women vote in order to get a quorum.—*Chicago News.*

A STRONGER argument for peace than Carnegie's $10,000,000 is our annual pension roll.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WHY should they urge Mr. Roosevelt out of his retirement when Mr. Carnegie has given so much money for peace?—*Atlanta Constitution.*

MR. MORGAN apparently believes that there is no need for a bank guaranty system in New York, at least so long as he is on deck.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

EX-KING MANUEL, it is said, is to take a course in civil government at Oxford. It seems to be somewhat belated instruction.—*Youth's Companion.*

AFTER canvassing the returns from the recent "cold snap," the average householder is apt to conclude that it was a snap for the plumbers and coal dealers only.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

SECRETARY MACVEAGH'S plan to issue gold notes against bullion instead of coin means a saving of about $400,000 a year in coinage expenses and is so simple as well as sensible that it seems hardly likely Congress will agree to it.—*New York World.*

THE latest French novel is the product of a dressmaker. While the author is undoubtedly well equipped for successfully carrying the thread of the narrative, it is to be feared that she will be inclined to look at life from the seamy side. Critics say it is only so-so.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

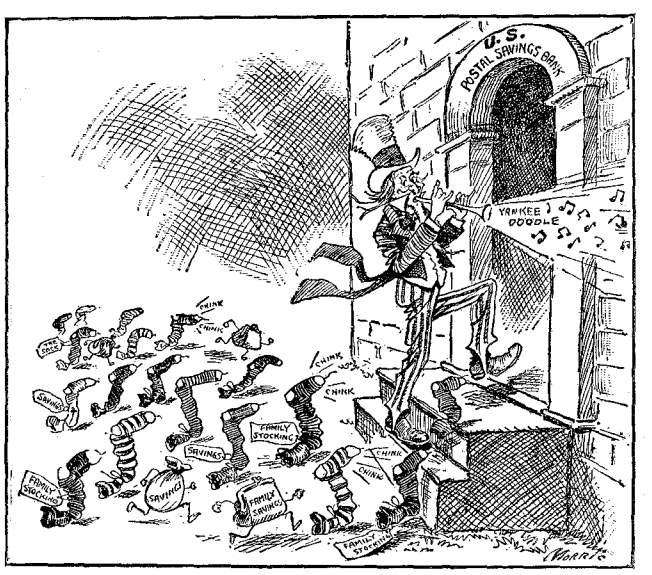
SOMEBODY in the steamship trust must have rocked the boat.—*Chattanooga Times.*

SOMETHING must be done this year to reduce the high cost of high flying.—*Chattanooga Times.*

SWALLOWING banks and trust companies is one way of relieving them of their ills.—*New York American.*

SOMEBODY ought to put a want ad in the *Congressional Record* for whitewash that will stick.—*Washington Post.*

FEDERAL law officers had nothing whatever to do with the Carnegie trust-busting case.—*Wall Street Journal.*



THE PIED PIPER UP TO DATE.
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review.*

ALASKAN bank holding deposits of $1,000,000 fails. Territory is rapidly developing along strictly modern lines.—*Wall Street Journal.*

INDEPENDENT undertakers in New York have opened war on the Undertakers' Trust. Their aim is to reduce the cost of dying.—*New York Herald.*

NEW YORK is to have a new statue of George Washington. That one in front of the Sub-Treasury is probably overworked watching Wall Street.—*Washington Herald.*

AND now Mr. Bonaparte refuses to dine with Gov.-Elect Baldwin because he would not dine with Mr. Bonaparte's former chief. If this keeps on, banqueting will soon become a lost art.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

HOW long will it take a Tariff Commission that has not been created to convince stand-patters in Congress, who do not intend to be convinced, that the people of this country are entitled to relief through the removal of prohibitive duties on foreign meats?—*New York World.*

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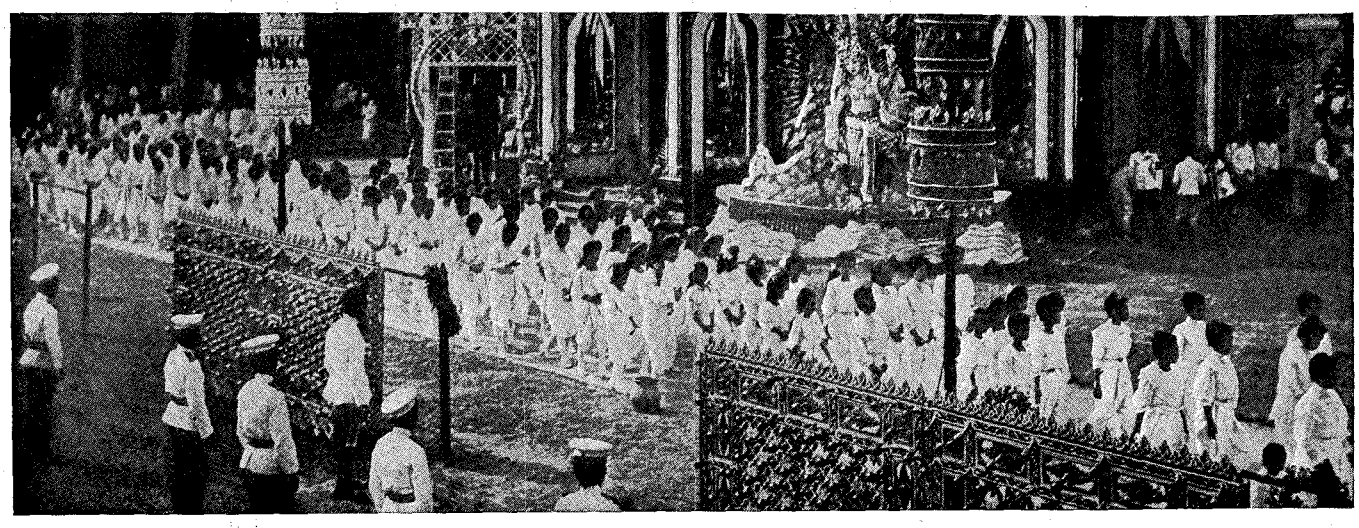
FOREIGN COMMENT



PROCESSION OF 600 WIDOWS AT THE FUNERAL OF CHULALONGKORN, THE LATE KING OF SIAM.

GERMANY'S IRELAND

ALSACE-LORRAINE is at last to have Home Rule—of a kind it does not want. Forty years ago this territory was wrested from France and sentenced to Prussification. Like Ireland, the inhabitants have been clamoring for Home Rule, autonomy, but they have still remained in the condition of a conquered people. The present German Chancellor, Mr. Bethmann-Hollweg, however, promised immediately after his appointment that their wishes should be granted, but in the constitution he now proposes the Strasburg press insist that he gives them a stone where they asked for bread. We read in the *Gazette de Frankfort* that "this project does not give us the slightest satisfaction nor answer in the remotest degree the aspirations of Alsace-Lorraine," and Mr. Ernst Theodor, editor of the *Nouvelle Alsace* (Strasburg), says in his journal:

"The era of resignation is past. We used to say: 'Let them do as they please; they do not wish to understand what we want.' . . . Our cry to-day is: 'They must be made to understand what we want. We will force them to understand; they shall treat us with respect, and no one shall hereafter shrug his shoulders at the mention of Alsace.'"

WHAT WE ARE. WHAT WE WANT TO BE. WHAT WE SHALL BE.

THE PRUSSIFICATION OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.
—*Dur's Elsass* (Muelhausen).

This defiance is called forth by the publication of the promised constitution, of which the Berlin *Continental Correspondence*, speaking semi-officially, gives the following summary:

"It is readily admitted that this scheme is equivalent to Home Rule for the conquered territory. For all legislative purposes of its own Alsace-Lorraine will be in the same position as other Federal States, *e.g.*, the Kingdom of Saxony or the Grand Duchy of Baden. The only difference will be that it has no king of its own, but that the Emperor will act as sovereign in the formula 'King in Parliament' and that he will exercise the functions of a head of administration by a Stadtholder-General who is responsible for, and has to countersign, all official publications of the Government. There will be two Houses of Parliament in the new Federal State, as in most other countries where constitutional forms of government prevail.

"A difficult problem was of course the formation of a House of Lords. In consequence of the French Revolution the old historical families had disappeared a century ago and a new nobility of large landowners has not risen up again. The proposal is, that peerage by patent, peerage by office, and peerage by representation will be combined. The Emperor may appoint half the number of the new Peers; the two Roman-Catholic bishops, the heads of the Protestant and Reformed churches, the chief rabbi, the president of the High Court of Justice, a delegate of the University of Strasburg will be *ex officio* members; the remainder will be delegated by the Chambers of Commerce, the agricultural organizations, the artizans' and laborers' official organizations.

"For the formation of the House of Commons the Government sounded the views of the existing local representations. The proposal to introduce a scale of voting according to income as in Prussia met with little favor. It was demanded that 'a man a vote' system and secret balloting should be granted at once. The Imperial Government yielded to these wishes, but adopted a modification from the municipal elections of the territory. Every voter above thirty-five years of age may cast a second vote, and, if above forty-five, even a third vote. This privilege of the seniors is of course not popular in our own times, when so much fuss is made about the rights of the children. Altogether there will be only 60 members of the Second Chamber against 36 of the First Chamber."

What the people of Alsace and Lorraine wanted was the power of electing their own Governor, and their own Senate. They wanted universal suffrage. But the Emperor is still their direct ruler in the person of the Stadtholder. The Upper House is his appointment and its members his delegates, while the "one man, one vote" system demanded by Mr. Theodor, has, in his opinion, been corrupted by the multiple method. The Socialist riots that recently occurred at Metz and in which many citizens were shot down by the soldiers of the German garrison, arose practically from popular indignation over the proposed con-

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stitution, of which the Socialist organ *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart) remarks:

"Of all the mothers on this globe of ours Mother Prussia is the only one clever enough after forty years' experience to bring forth such a paltry mouse. And yet her own brood of children must needs glance at their little stepsister with a feeling of envy. The franchise which is to be granted to Alsace-Lorraine is infinitely more worthy of men than the three-class system which is granted to Prussians. It would almost seem that the legislative squirearchy of Germany has more respect for the province that was condemned to slavery forty years ago than for those which have been slaves for centuries."

After stating the details of the constitution, as given above, this organ reviles the idea of the Imperial Stadtholder, and the Imperial Senate in Alsace-Lorraine, and concludes that is only one more blow from the "knout of the Prussian squirearchy."

The failure of Bethmann-Hollweg to satisfy the claims of the "Western Marches" of Germany is bitterly resented by the London *Nation*, which says of the new constitution:

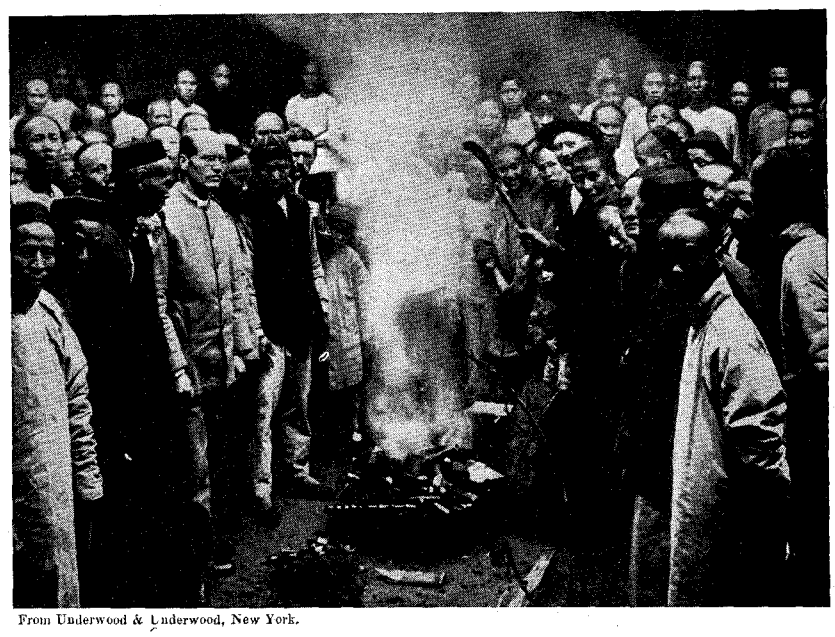
"The years have gone round, and at last, spontaneous yet grudging, free but ungenerous, the constitution for Alsace-Lorraine makes its appearance.

"It is a thing of checks and reservations. It is a document in which a great armed Empire has exprest its fears and hesitations. The handwriting of the mailed fist is traced in nervous and timid scratches. There is here no bold gesture, no frank, soldierly confidence, no effort to assume that trust which comes when it is bravely bidden. It is one proof the more that the most pusillanimous of all things in this world is an armed Power which could crush at a word the people that it fears. It gives to the conquered province no place at all within the Empire. Its overlord is still the Emperor, whose Ministers alone can speak for it in the Federal Council."

Of course this Nationalist organ could not resist the temptation to lug in the question of Home Rule for Ireland, and enthusiastically launches out as follows:

"The object-lesson of Alsace comes for us at an apt moment. We are at last within a few weeks of achieving our freedom to deal with the problem of Ireland as the instincts of our race and our Liberalism would prompt us to deal. The German precedent stands before us, a thing to avoid. The South African precedent is no less clearly in our view a thing to imitate. . . . .

"If the ardent and passionate sympathy with Irish aspirations, which Gladstone created and Lord Rosebery smothered in British Liberalism, no longer figures among the ruling motives of the younger men, it is also true that the old intolerant Unionism survives nowhere save in one-half of the province of Ulster. It was for a generation an English creed. It has sunk back to its natural position as the prejudice of two or three Irish counties. The psychological moment for ending the long misgovernment of Ireland has arrived."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

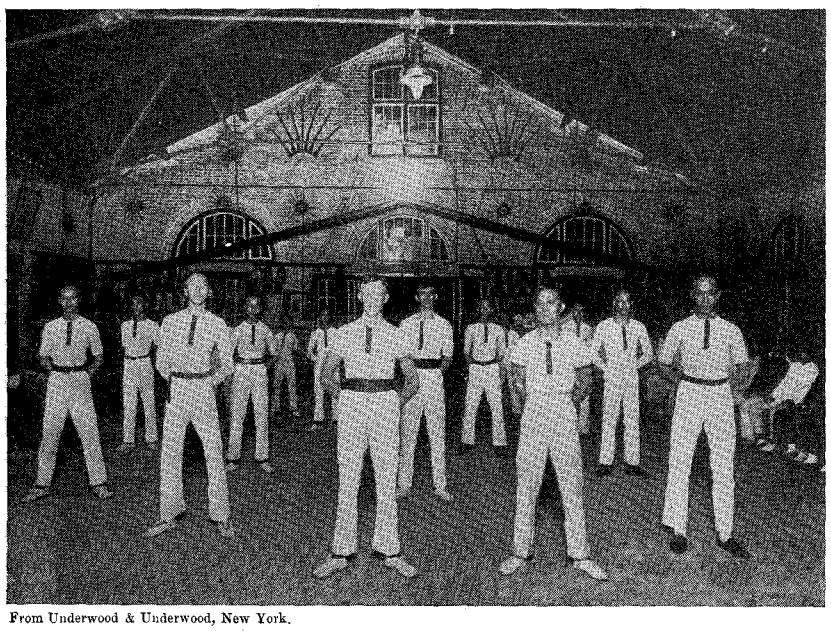


From Underwood & Underwood, New York.

BURNING OPIUM-PIPES IN THE STREETS OF SHANGHAI.
An outcome of the public and Government campaign against the drug.

OPIUM IN CHINA AND ENGLAND—The Orontes flowed into the Tiber, says the Latin satirist, and all the debilitating vices of Asiatic corruption were permitted to sap the vigor and destroy the Sabine strength of Rome. One of the greatest social curses of the Far East in our own day has been the use of opium, but the Chinese are rousing themselves at this moment to repress it. As the Ephesians burnt their books of magic, so the Chinaman is burning his long-loved opium pipe and teaching his sons to follow those methods of athletic training pursued in the United States and not practicable excepting with habits of temperance and abstinence. But Antioch, while pouring her corruptions into Italy, did not abandon them for herself. The exact contrary is the case with the Celestial Empire. China gives up opium, but infects London and Paris with a passion for the poppy. We read in the *Tour du Monde* (Paris) that in the East End of London, notably the Limehouse Causeway, there are many "sumptuous smoking-rooms":

"Here amid the fragrant smoke of scent-boxes, amid the luxury of damask curtains and fine rugs, in the dim light of many-colored lanterns, citizens, some of them prominent in the art and politics of free England, come to drug themselves at the price of twenty or thirty shillings an evening. They become intoxicated with that opium, damnable stuff, the use of which should certainly be reserved to the Celestials. The London County Council heard of the growing abuse through the papers and decided by a resolution that these opium-dens were to be abolished in the course of 1910. The resolution remains unfulfilled to this day—a piece of Platonic legislation which ends in nothing, like so many good resolutions. For the Chinese quarter of London, West India Dock Road and Limehouse Causeway, still goes on its tranquil way and the divine weed, the 'sovereign drug,' still brings nepenthe and dreams to its votaries, whatever their color."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



From Underwood & Underwood, New York.

A CLASS OF CHINESE ATHLETES
At work under the tutelage of their Western teacher. A scene typical of the new China.

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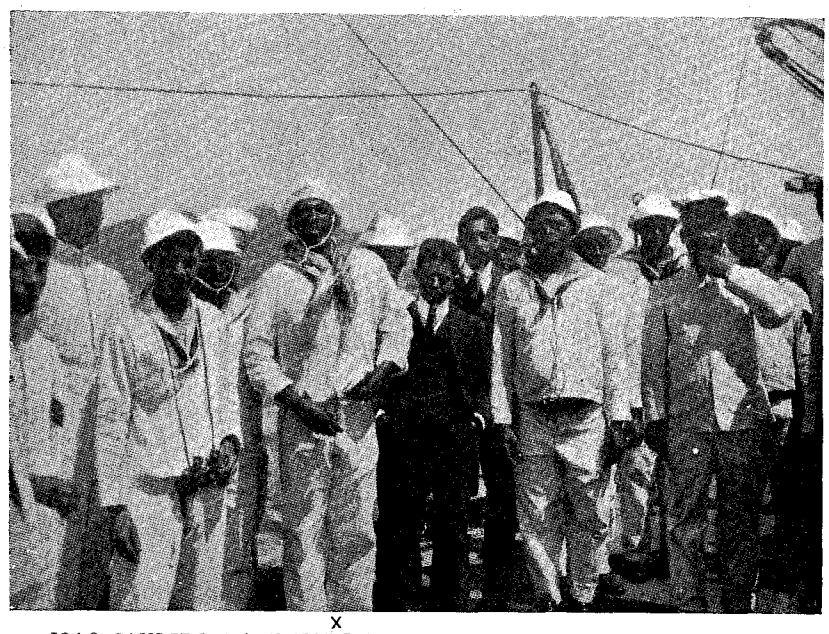
WAR BECOMING FOOLISH

WAR HAS apparently lost its high position as the chief of all crimes and the sum of all villainies, and has degenerated into mere destructive foolishness. When a modern war is over, the victor has suffered about as much as the vanquished, and neither has any real profit to show for the frightful pouring out of life and treasure. We read in a striking book that has just appeared that it is dawning on the mind of civilized nations that war, like everything else, must be judged by its net result. Themistocles is no longer to be kept awake by thoughts about the trophies of Miltiades; Alexander no longer is to weep because there are no more worlds to conquer. The existence of a modern Napoleon is impossible. And why? Because war really does not pay; armaments are futile; and so the author who writes under the *nom de plume* of Norman Angell, finds from his "Study of the Relation of Military Power in the Nations to their Economic Social Advantages," that war will end when the governments of the earth realize what these advantages actually are.



JOAO CANDIDO (X), RINGLEADER OF THE BRAZILIAN MUTINEERS,
Who promoted him to the rank of admiral. This new Toussaint L'Ouverture here stands surrounded by his naval staff.

Confiscation of property by conquest in war, annexation of territory, or colonization, can not add to the prosperity or riches of the victorious government, says this writer in his remarkable volume, which bears as its main title "The Great Illusion." In fact, the conqueror in a war becomes eventually the chief sufferer. In the days of ancient Rome the property of one nation could indeed be bodily transferred, in the shape of slaves or commodities of value, to the territory of another nation; in the Middle Ages tangible wealth in the shape of coin or other valuables was easily carried off as booty. Spanish adventurers could strip America of her gold and English admirals despoil Spanish treasure-ships. But this is not the case in these days of banks, credit, telegraph, and telephone, says this author, who expounds his main thesis in the columns of *The Daily Mail* (London) as follows:

"My contention is that by reason of certain economic phenomena peculiar to our generation—a synchronized bank rate the world over, reacting bourses, and so on, largely the result of telegraph and telephone development during the last thirty years—modern wealth has become intangible in so far as military conquest is concerned, in that confiscation is bound to react injuriously on the confiscator, and that consequently it is impossible for one country to enrich itself by subjugating another or by annexation; that, in short, conquest can no longer pay."

Mr. "Angell" elaborates this theory at greater length in his book, which is being published simultaneously in the capitals of all the great European Powers and is spoken of with commendation by many competent critics. The Edinburgh *Review* declares that the volume will bring about "a revolution more fundamental than that of 1756." "This book may in years to come prove to be the Magna Charta of a new time." . . . "It is a great achievement and an original and amazing work," says *Public Opinion* (London). According to *The Nation* (London), "no piece of political thinking has in recent years more stirred the world which controls the movement of politics."

The position taken by Mr. "Angell" he illustrates in his book by hypothetical as well as by actual examples. Would Germany be any richer, or German citizens have one penny more in their pockets, if Holland were annexed by the German Empire? He talks of the Pan-Germanists of the Empire as hypothetically succeeding "in grouping into one great Power all the peoples of the Germanic race or language in Europe," and remarks:

"Let us assume that at the cost of great sacrifice, the greatest sacrifice which it is possible to imagine a modern civilized nation making, this has been accomplished; and that Belgium and Holland and Germany, Switzerland and Austria have all become part of the great German hegemony: *is there one ordinary German citizen who would be able to say that his well-being had increased by such a change?* Germany would then 'own' Holland. *But would a single German citizen be the richer for the ownership?* The Hollander, from having been the citizen of a small and insignificant State, would become the citizen of a very great one. *Would the individual Hollander be any the richer or any the better?* We know that, as a matter of fact, neither the German nor the Hollander would be one whit the better, and we know also, as a matter of fact, that in all human probability they would be a great deal the worse. We may, indeed, say that the Hollander would be certainly the worse in that he would have exchanged the relatively light taxation and light military service of Holland for the much heavier taxation and the much longer military service of the 'great Serman Empire."

Putting aside all sentimental chauvinism and jingoism, and coming down to actual economic facts, he declares that navies, great or small, can not control the prosperity of nations and "the great illusion" is that men are speculating about a war, an invasion, or a victory which could have no influence on the money markets of the world. To quote his words:

"We are concerned with the case of fully civilized rival nations in fully occupied territory, and the fact of conquering such territory gives to the conqueror no material advantage which he could not have had without conquest. And in these conditions—the realities of the political world as we find it to-day—'domination,' or 'predominance of armament,' or the 'command of the sea,' can do nothing for commerce and industry or general well-being; we may build fifty *Dreadnoughts* and not sell so much as a penknife the more in consequence. We might conquer Germany to-morrow, and we should find that we could not, because of that fact, make a single Englishman a shilling's worth the richer in consequence, the war indemnity notwithstanding."

A good example of the futility of conquest by the sword is

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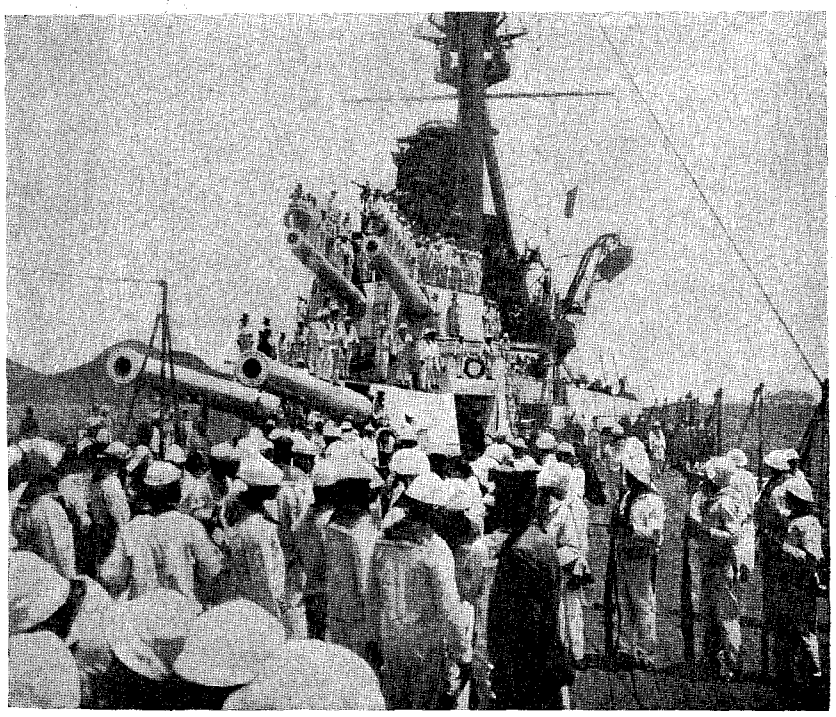
furnished by the results of the Franco-Prussian War, by which Germany gained a vast sum as indemnity and a huge slice of territory. Yet Mr. Angell says of this, "from a money point of view the most successful war ever recorded in history":

"If the general proposition that conquest pays were sound, and if the results of the war were anything like as brilliant as they are represented, money should be cheaper and more plentiful in Germany than in France, and credit, public and private, should be sounder. Well, it is the exact reverse which is the case. As a net result of the whole thing Germany was, ten years after the war, a good deal worse off financially than her vanquished rival, and was at that date trying, as she is trying to-day, to borrow money from her victim. Within twenty months of the payment of the last of the indemnity the bank rate was higher in Berlin than in Paris, and we know that Bismarck's later life was clouded by the spectacle of what he regarded as this absurd miracle: the vanquished recovering more quickly than the victor. We have the testimony of his own speeches to this fact, and to the fact that France weathered the financial storms of 1878–79 a great deal better than did Germany. And to-day where Germany is compelled to pay nearly 4 per cent for money, France can secure it for 3.

"By any test that you care to apply, France, the vanquished, is better off than Germany, the victor. The French people are as a whole more prosperous, more comfortable, more economically secure, with greater reserve of savings and all the moral and social advantages that go therewith than are the Germans, a fact exprest briefly by French Rentes standing at 98 and German Consols at 83."



THE MUTINEERS OF THE "SAO PAOLO"
Receiving the envoys of the Brazilian Government, who presented the decree of amnesty.

DARK SEQUEL TO THE BRAZILIAN MUTINY—The Paris correspondent of the *Prensa*, the great daily of Rio, informed an interviewer that the recent mutiny on board the Brazilian dreadnoughts *Minas Geraes* and *Sao Paolo* was provoked by the severe corporal punishment dealt out to the colored sailors on board these ships. President Fonseca had been approached on his voyage to Brazil by a deputation of sailors and had promised to look into their grievances. The correspondent asks: "Did he forget his promise, or was he waiting for an opportunity to lay the question before the legislative bodies?" At any rate the severity of the officers was not abated. An unhappy sailor of the *Minas Geraes* was flogged until he was black and blue, and this was the signal for revolt. But the authorities in the end prevailed. And here comes in the curious part of the story. An amnesty was granted to the mutineers on condition that they returned to duty. But according to the *Jornal do Commercio* (Rio Janeiro), many of them, including Joao Candido, the ringleader, were imprisoned in the fortress on Cobras Island where forty-five have met with sudden and mysterious deaths. Gangrene or sunstroke is alleged as the cause of this mortality, but the censorship of local journals and dispatches is so rigorous that nothing but the bare facts chronicled in the *Jornal do Commercio* has at present come to light.

THE UNITED STATES AS A WARNING TO CANADA

INSTEAD of envying our riches and power, Canada looks at the United States as a fearful example of all that the Dominion should avoid. This is the richest country in the world, and yet the most unquiet and dissatisfied, declares the American correspondent of the London *Times*. Extravagance, overcapitalization, and the crooked deals of high finance are ruining the country, he thinks and "in proportion as the American people grows richer, it seems to grow more discontented, and it is impossible for one who knows this country well, on returning to it after an absence of some years, not to be struck by its extraordinary and feverish unrest":

"Politically it manifests itself in the revolutions and counter-revolutions within the ranks of the Republican party which led to the catastrophe of the recent elections. Industrially it is evident in the general uneasiness in labor circles, so that it is difficult to speak to a wage-earner without hearing complaint of the tyranny of capital, or to the head of a concern employing a large number of men without being told of the 'loosening of the bonds of authority' and the widening of the gulf between officials and employees."

The Toronto *Globe* predicts that "Canada will rise in splendor," and it points to our abuse of our riches as a warning to the Dominion. The immense material wealth of the United States, we are told, has led to overspeculation, watered stock, and the return to this country of securities purchased by foreigners.

After stating that "this year 1911 is to be Canada's year"; "all is well, brother, for Canada," *The Globe* asks: "And what of the United States, brother?" continuing as follows:

"The richest country in the world; the Mississippi Valley the greatest storehouse on all the globe: cotton, wheat, sugar, live-stock, coal, corn, everything. The most enterprising people of history. Marvelous industrial development. A wealth of capital. *And yet one cardinal sin, overcapitalization.* Such overcapitalization that the foreign investor has turned against it all. He has sent back to the United States (at a profit) most of their securities that he bought some years ago, and he wants no more until the water is squeezed out. The savings of the people of the United States as represented by the banks, trust companies, trust funds of all kinds, even many bonds of first-class rank—*nearly all the savings of the United States have been tied up to this watered stock that was bought by Americans or sold back to them by the foreigners. But not only is this watered stock tied up to the nation's savings, but the investors who borrowed the money to carry this watered stock have dropt it and the stock is now the property, out and out, of those who lent money on it—trust companies, bankers and banks, trust funds, capitalists, and the like. The shareholders in the trust companies and banks and the beneficiaries of trust funds, many of them do not yet know of this state of affairs!*

"And where is Wall Street? First of all, denying that there

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is overcapitalization. Or *that the water has been turned into wine*, by a miracle of theirs. Or, at worst, that it will be by the marvelous resources of the country! That the farmer and the other sons of labor can be so effective as to catch up to the water. Wall Street wants to put this water on industry! And so it hopes—hopes, we believe, in vain—for this relief. If they could get this relief, then it would be 'On with the dance.'

"*The water must go out*, and it's going out soon. Congress is to regulate all capitalization of the hereafter. Taft regards this as his greatest mission, tho he sought to evade it at the start. Insurgency means revolt against overcapitalization first, and privilege next."

Business methods in the United States have to be reorganized. "Then there will come the greatest era in the history of the United States, not for the few, but for the many." Meanwhile Canada may profit by the experience of her Southern neighbor, and we read:

"Canada, if she does not take warning in time, will be up to the furnace door herself. There's a hell for evil finance, even it be 'big,' and that is what the United States has found out!

"Canada has a bright future for this year, but let her beware. Beware the water-wagon, the free gifts of common stock with bonds, and all the other things that depart from accepted methods and from overcapitalizing a public franchise by those who would exploit it.

"And almost as important is the question of tariff revision which must be faced in the States this year. Orders will not be heavy if a reduction in duties is in sight.

"Canada must mind her own business, cut out evils as they crop up, and keep clear of reciprocity treaties or any entanglement that will tie her to her neighbor. The 'bluer' it is there, the brighter it ought to be here."

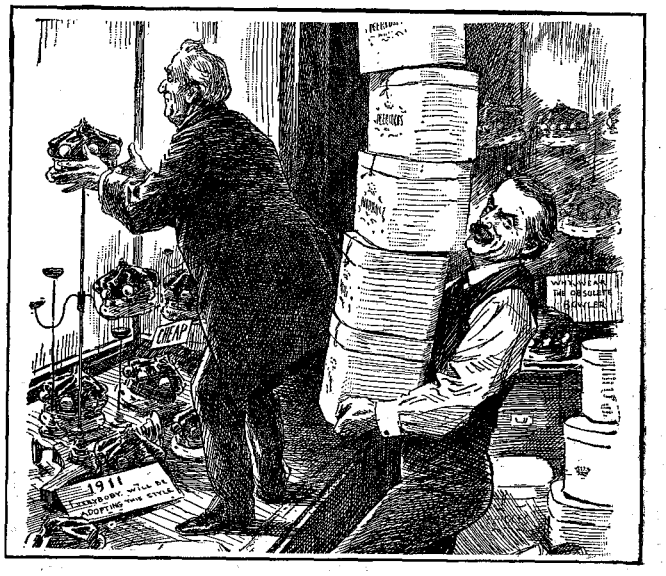
INDEPENDENT WAYS OF BRITISH COLONIES

THE EFFUSIVE oratory and journalism, conferences, visits, and even poetry, that keep notifying the world of the solidarity of the British Empire, are taken with several grains of salt by Prof. E. S. Beesly, who held the chair of history in the University College of London for over thirty years. He finds nothing real or permanent in the ties that bind Canada and Australia to the mother country. The British Government lets the colonies run their own affairs, and the Governor-General is a mere figure-head. If effusive exchanges of complimentary sentiments "had really any practical operation," he remarks in *The Positivist Review* (London), imperial federation "ought by this time to be in sight."

"But when we turn from this labored display of a superficial fraternization and come to take stock of solid facts, we find

WHEN THE 500 ARRIVE AT WESTMINSTER.
—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

that in no single respect has the smallest progress been achieved toward the realization of the ideal hankered after in this country. On the contrary, such slight ties as remained after self-government had been conceded have almost entirely disappeared. Titular governors are still sent from England, but they are purely ornamental. The advisory services of Lord Kitchener are obtained by Australia and Canada in much the same way as those of General Mekel were by Japan, and of General von der Goltz by Turkey. I am not sure how far the legislative authority of the Imperial Parliament has been formally abandoned, but it has practically ceased to exist. Indeed, the colonials (I use the term without any disrespectful intention, and only for verbal convenience) openly declare that they recognize no central authority but that of the King, which we all know amounts to nothing. Appeal from the colonial courts to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council still remains; but that too is being circumscribed, and will be abolished without ceremony whenever it shall be found inconvenient."



THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

(When Mr. Asquith floods the House of Lords with 500 new Liberal peers.)

OUR MR. ASQUITH—"Five hundred coronets, dirt-cheap! This line of goods ought to make business a bit brisker, what?"

OUR MR. LLOYD-GEORGE—"Not half; bound to go like hot cakes." —*Punch* (London).

Nor is it strange that this clear-headed publicist should add with an indorsement of Colonel Roosevelt's downright Americanism:

"Canada herself would be safer without the British connection than with it. I believe the United States have, for several reasons, no wish to annex their northern neighbor. But they do desire to expel the British flag from the American continent. Mr. Roosevelt said once (and I have no doubt he still thinks it): 'Every true patriot, every man of statesmanlike habit, should look forward to the day when not a single European Power shall hold a foot of American soil.' If his wish could be accomplished without any fighting, so much the better for all parties concerned.

"Some one may say, Is it a time to make such a suggestion when we have just arranged all our difficulties with the United States by arbitration, and a Canadian regiment has come over to take part in our autumn maneuvers? I rejoice with all my heart in the arbitration. For ourselves we had nothing either to gain or to lose by it. I hope it may be the last time that we shall have to take so much trouble for Canada or Newfoundland, and that those countries will feel some little gratitude to us for the service we have done them. I hope, too, that the Toronto Rifles have enjoyed their visit, and that they carried back with them a rather more favorable opinion of the old country and its prospects, and the character, habits, and manners of its inhabitants than is said to be prevalent over yonder. I wish to see their fine young nation strong, prosperous, and *independent*, joined to us as closely as possible by the ties of friendship and mutual respect, but not entangled in those of either federation or alliance."

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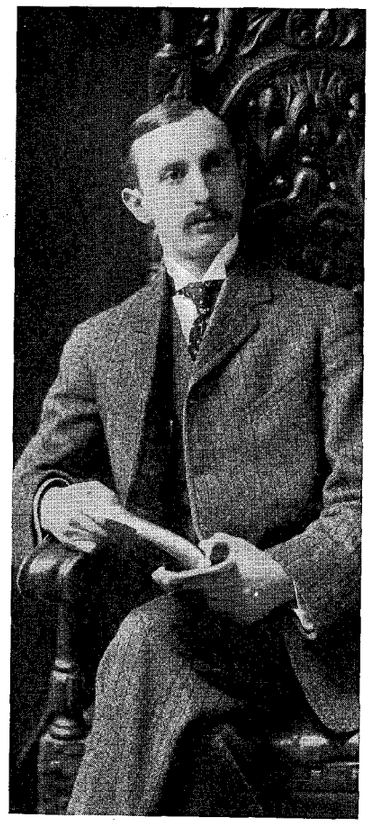
SCHOOLS FOR CONSUMPTIVES

A SCHOOL for tuberculosis patients, in which they may learn how to get well—that is the idea of a sanatorium advanced by Dr. David L. Sohn, of New York, in *American Medicine* (New York,). We can isolate only a small number of our consumptives, Dr. Sohn says. There are a great army of them, and our few sanatoria are unable successfully to combat the disease. We must educate those whom we can not treat—teach them how to live so that they may vanquish the malady by themselves. Isolation and education are his watchwords and the greater of these two is education—the greater because it must be our weapon with hundreds of thousands, while isolation can be effective with comparatively few. We read:

"Let us isolate those whom we can and educate those whom we can not. In order to accomplish the best results under the present trying circumstances, I advocate the establishment of schools for consumptives, in which the patient will in three weeks derive the benefit of a practical course of instruction at a sanatorium school devoted solely to this purpose.

"The sanatorium school I have in mind can be built within the city limits or in the suburbs. It should be an institution built and equipped as a modern sanatorium for the cure of consumption, suited for open air, rest, hygienic and dietetic treatment, and should be under the supervision of trained physicians and nurses who will carry out the most approved treatment of tuberculosis. There the patients will not only be kept and treated, but they will themselves be instructed in the various phases of sanatorium treatment. There they will be trained how to take care of themselves after they leave the sanatorium school. I may venture to say that after a course of three weeks in such an institution, a patient will be well able to take care of himself no matter where he may go to continue his treatment for an ultimate cure. Furthermore, by these instructions, infection to other persons through ignorance and carelessness will be made almost impossible. We know that the untrained and uncared-for consumptive constitutes a great menace to his home and workshop. Very frequently he causes additional lives to be sacrificed because his presence and his ignorance constitute a dangerous environment for his associates."



DR. DAVID L. SOHN,

Who believes that a few weeks' training in "sanatorium schools" would enable consumptive patients to help cure themselves and cease being a menace to others.

We are beginning to learn, Dr. Sohn goes on to say, that it is unnecessary to go to the mountains to seek a cure for tuberculosis. Pure air is essential, but wherever we can find it constantly we are reasonably sure to obtain quick results, provided the patient understands his disease, or is under the supervision of a trained physician. To quote further:

"It may interest you to know that in every locality where sanatoria for consumptives are maintained the mortality from tuberculosis has markedly decreased among the villagers since the establishment of such institutions. The reduction in this mortality is to be explained by their imitation, voluntary and unconscious, of the cleanliness and sanitary precautions practised in the institutions in their midst. Since a sanatorium has such a good influence upon the inhabitants outside the institution, what are we to expect from those inhabitants inside the institution who are anxious to be cured? A graduate from a sanatorium school will be able to go to any locality in the vicinity of his home where he can find pure air. He may even remain in his very home where he may frequently be seen by relatives and friends who will inspire him with the hope and confidence so essential to the consumptive. Thus, this intelligent near-at-home treatment proves more advantageous too in that it does away with the homesickness and worry which are so often a great hindrance to recovery."

WHERE LIGHTNING STRIKES

DESPITE the importance of statistics of loss of property by lightning, little has been done toward collecting them except for the actual money value of the destroyed buildings and contents. In only one part of the world, the Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein, have extensive figures been kept over a period long enough for the averages to be depended upon. This province is about as large as New Jersey and has approximately two-thirds the population of that State. The statistics in question date back to 1874. Says a writer in *Popular Electricity* (Chicago, December):

"A study of these records . . . shows that the likelihood of strokes by lightning is much greater in marshy than in dry sections of the country, the proportion between the extreme sections of the country being about 2½ to 1. Also that the frequency of the strokes decreases with a growth of the forests, but increases with a devastation of the woodlands, a fact particularly well proven there, as no other section of Germany has less woodland than Schleswig-Holstein. The number of strokes per million of buildings averaged 362 per year, being 236 annually for city buildings and 425 for country houses, which makes the rate in the rural districts nearly double that in the cities. Of the houses struck by lightning, the number having wooden or thatched roofs was 2½ times as great as those having slate or metal roofs; but the damage done to the former was about eighteen times as common, since 94.4 per cent. of the buildings set on fire by lightning had the wooden or thatched roofs.

"In analyzing these records, Dr. Hans Brodersen endeavored to trace some connection between chimneys and the direction of the lightning, but could find no conclusive proof of the popular assumption that chimneys attract lightning, altho the chimney was struck in 40 per cent. of the cases examined by him. On the other hand, he feels convinced that the weather-vanes which have also been popularly supposed to attract lightning, do not act in that capacity.

"As to trees, the conclusion drawn from these records is that they do not generally protect neighboring houses and that poplars are by far the most frequently struck. The common notion that oaks are most often devastated by lightning is upset by the figures for a total of 239 trees struck during a period of fifteen years. These comprized 109 poplars (or 46 per cent. of the total), 26 oaks, 23 linden, 21 ash, 11 fruit, 10 willow, 10 pine, 6 alder, 3 elm, 1 birch, and 1 beech.

"During the same fifteen years the loss in life amounted to 30 persons and 393 animals. Of the former 290 were struck indoors, 19 of them fatally; while outdoors the fatality was 11 out of a total of only 22 persons struck. The small number injured out of doors is easily understood, as people naturally seek refuge indoors when a storm approaches and would only be exposed in the open if caught unexpectedly. Then the difference in the percentage of fatalities implies that the force of the lightning is readily spent on the structure itself when it strikes a house or is conducted to the ground by various

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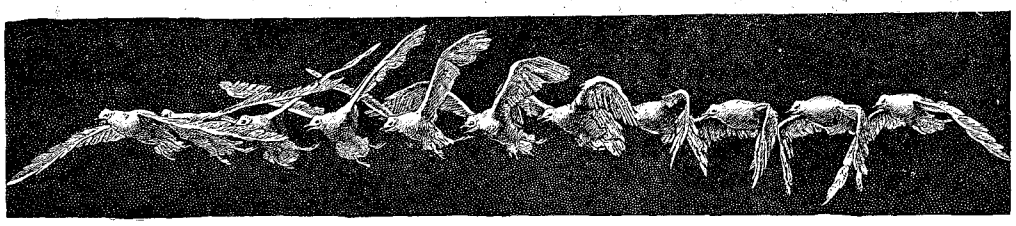
pathways, such as drain-pipes, which are better conductors than the bodies of the people in the house. On the other hand, the human body is a far better conductor and hence forms an easier path for the lightning from the wet leaves to the ground than is done by the dry trunk of a tree, hence the large proportion of deaths due to exposure under trees in open fields."



SUCCESSION OF MOVEMENTS IN A SEA-GULL'S FLIGHT.

THE TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD

THE SAVING of life by borrowing healthy blood from the body of another has often been proposed and is popularly supposed to have long been part of current medical practise. Yet it has never been successful until very recently. Blood contains an albuminous substance called fibrin, and this coagulates on exposure to the air, or even on being touched with anything but the tissues through which it is accustomed to flow. Efforts to use "defibrinated" blood or blood from which this substance had been artificially removed, were not satisfactory, as might have been expected; and artificial serum—warm salt water—proved a poor substitute. Only recently has it been possible to send warm, natural human blood by its own motive power, the pumping action of a human heart, from the arteries of one person into the veins of another. Says a writer in the *Revue des Questions Scientifiques* (Louvain, Belgium):

"I remember seeing, when a child, a dramatic scene painted in the lobby of a foreign museum: a surgeon in frock-coat and white apron was transfusing the blood of a vigorous young man into a dying woman lying on a couch, causing her to return to life and health. This scene engraved itself on my memory together with those representing the ancient alchemists bent over crucibles in which the transmutation of metals was taking place and whence the philosopher's stone would presently issue.

"And now these age-old dreams—the transfusion of blood and the transformation of matter, seem about to be realized. While the study of radio-active substances gives us a glimpse into mysterious transmutations of substance, experiments of the highest interest attest that the transfusion of blood is possible and may be rendered practical.

"This discovery is the logical corollary of a series of researches of which it is the sequel and whose success it crowns; quite recently Carrel, of New York, grafted a kidney on an animal whose own had been removed, and thus saved its life; several years ago, also, Heymans, of Gand, succeeded in grafting a dog's head, almost whole, on the vessels of another dog. . . . . .

"Once the defibrinated blood of a sheep was injected into a patient's veins; but we now know that the blood of one species is poisonous to another, which explains the injurious results of such operations. Then the defibrinated blood of animals of the same species was tried, but here also there was a complete failure, of which we are now able to give the explanation; in defibrinated blood the cellular elements are destroyed and the ferments modified.

"Then recourse was had to injections of physiologic serum; but their mediocre effects promised small chance of success.

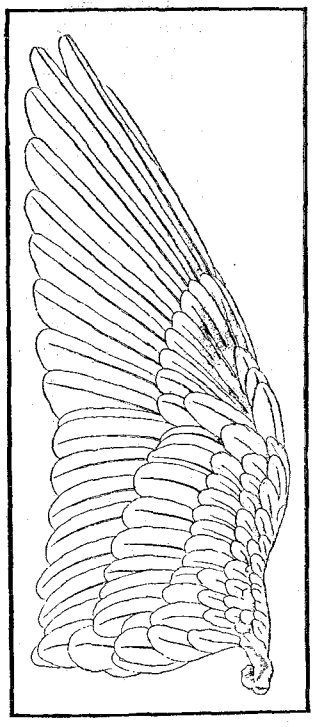
"Finally, in recent years, it has been ventured to try with human beings what had already succeeded with animals: the suture of the vein of one man to the artery of another. This time the experiment was clearly a success, even when an ox's vein, or simply a glass tube, was used as an intermediary.

"Already ten transfusions have been carried out at Wurzburg. The question has been presented and discust at the third Congress of Physiotherapy at Paris. . . . The method of suture is full of promise; perhaps it will even enable us to graft certain organs in cases of inadequacy or destruction of the original organs—kidneys, pancreas, or thyroid.

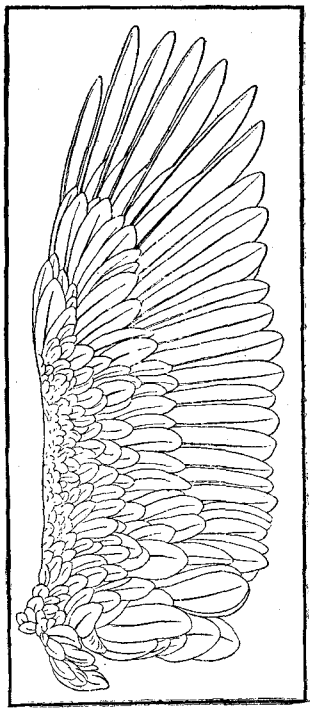
"It will be necessary to have recourse to the devotion of a third person; this will not be wanting. We are not yet in a position to ask it, and it will be some time before the spirit of medicine will accept and apply so revolutionary an intervention; but it will come at last, and the practical solution of this problem, so long and so ardently sought, will be one of the great triumphs of the twentieth century."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MYSTERY OF BIRD FLIGHT

SINCE man took to the air, some things about his teachers and models, the birds, are almost more mysterious to him than they were before. His whirring propeller stands him in stead for the flapping of wings; his outspread planes are the steady pinions for coasting or soaring; but how about the birds that move only by soaring—that have discarded their motors? It is now securely established that there are such birds, says Lucien Fournier, who writes on "How Birds Fly" in *La Nature* (Paris, December 10), and he holds out hope that man may one day throw away his motor also and trust to the winds; but just how the soaring bird does it he confesses he does not know. So-called explanations do not satisfy him, and we are sure only that the bird's motive power comes from without, doubtless from air currents in a way that close investigation will yet make clear. He says, in part:



FALCON'S WING.
Adapted to flapping flight.



EAGLE'S WING.
Adapted to soaring.

"Two kinds of flight are now recognized—flying proper, carried on wholly by flapping the wings, and soaring, in which the bird keeps its wings extended during the course of its aerial progress. Soaring includes two different types—coasting, which is temporary and merely accessory to ordinary flying, and soaring proper, which is the normal mode of locomotion of large birds capable of keeping the air for whole days, utilizing the action of the wind to move about. Simple observation enables us to establish several fairly clear types of flight among birds, as follows:

"1. Birds that fly wholly by beating the wings.
"2. Birds practising both this kind of flight and coasting.
"3. Birds beating the wings and also soaring.
"4. Birds that fly wholly by soaring.

"The form of the wing is essentially variable and connected

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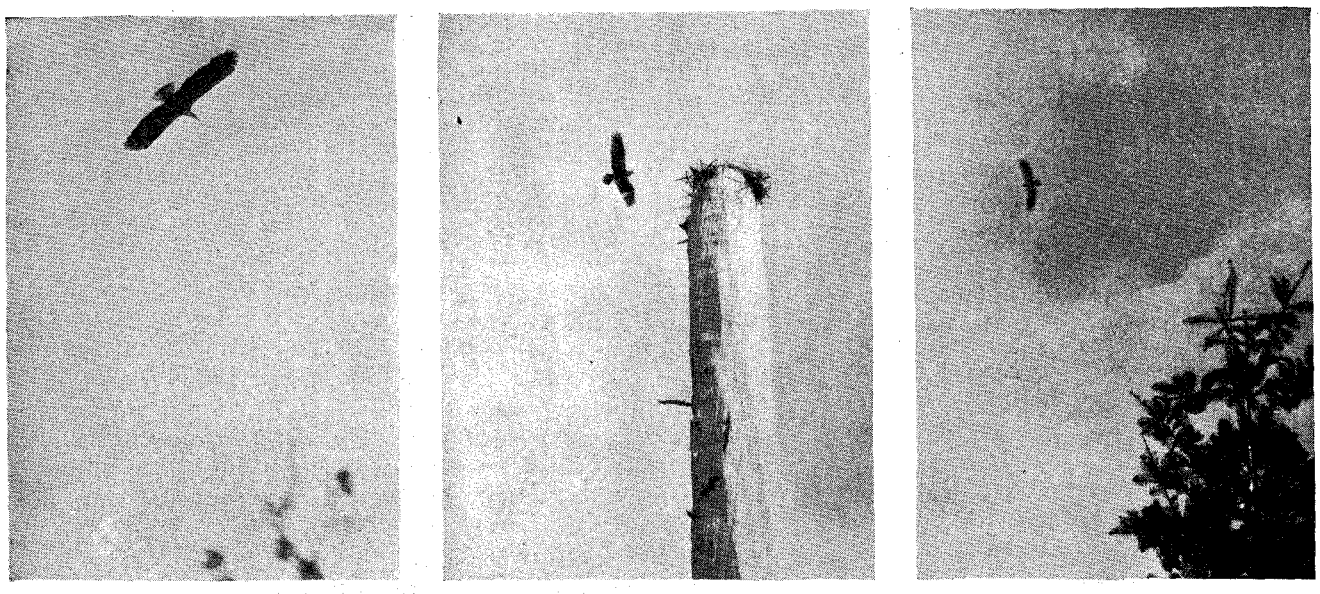


SOARING EAGLES.

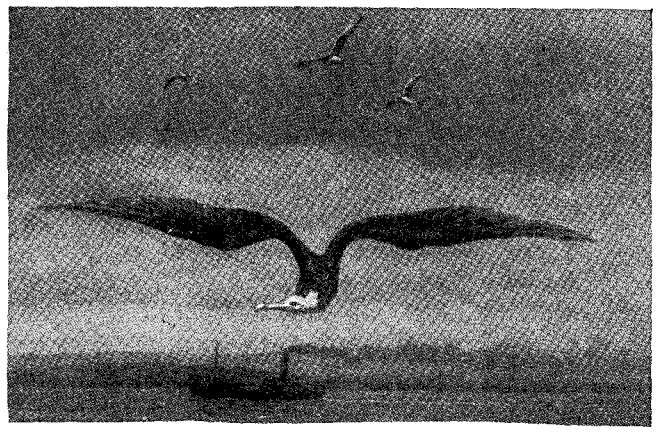
with the type of flight. The falcon's wing is elongated to a point, while the eagle's is rounded. The former is homogeneous on its posterior edge, while in the latter the feathers are partly detached. The result is a certain suppleness of the edge in soaring birds, and it is precisely this lack of rigidity that renders such birds unfitted for flapping flight."

Besides this, the writer goes on to say, "flappers" all have short wings, altho the width varies to suit their special needs; while the soarers have long, narrow wings adapted to strong winds. Flight of all kinds embraces three stages—the start, the flight proper, and the alighting. In the flapping birds the start is practically a leap, aided by the wings; then the rapidity of beating drops perhaps 50 per cent. during the flight itself, with less use of the breast-muscles. In coasting, the bird simply uses the speed acquired previously by flapping or dropping. In soaring he utilizes the wind. Moreover:

"The coasting bird is perfectly comparable to a kite that is pulled along by a runner and rises in calm air. All flapping birds of medium and great height use this kind of flight. . . . It is a sliding on air. . . . Observations show that if a bird wishes to coast as far as possible by merely dropping from an elevated point, without previous acquired speed, he needs one foot of fall for every eight of path. A bird may thus, by dropping 1,000 feet, coast 8,000 feet without fatigue. . . . . .

"Propulsive qualities are thus more valuable than sustaining qualities only when the bird has no aptitude for coasting. This situation, pushed to the extreme, leads us to soaring proper, practised only by birds that are not fliers, properly speaking, since they get the energy necessary for their motion from another source than their muscles. . . . Altho once denied by many writers who had never seen it, soaring is now generally accepted, and it is not denied that with huge birds propulsion and support are obtained solely by the reaction of the air in motion, by the wind itself. Agreement ceases when there is an attempt to explain the mechanism of soaring, and particularly the paradoxical fact that the bird may rise and progress against the wind.

"Many explanations have been proposed, some fantastic; others leading to absurd conclusions such as the possibility of perpetual motion; others still, true perhaps in certain particular cases, but leading to no general theory. In this last category belong the hypotheses based on use of ascending air-currents."



THE "FRIGATE BIRD."
An expert in soaring flight.

As the soaring bird has nothing but the wind to depend upon for support in the air, Mr. Fournier notes, he must be so built as to avail himself of the least breath. His wing must be delicate enough to adapt itself at once to sudden changes in the direction of the wind, a delicacy that is supplied by the suppleness of both wings and feathers. If they are not elastic enough, there must be oscillation of the body to make up for it, resulting in a sort of balancing motion that may clearly be seen. This is very slight in huge birds with supple wings. Great soarers that must depend on the slightest breath of air have the faculty of spreading their wings like fans, so that the feathers, in fact, constitute automatic balancers assuring both longitudinal and lateral equilibrium in normal conditions.

The real masters of the air, however, the writer goes on to say, are not these great soarers, who are at the mercy of storms, but the coasters, the semi-soarers, who flap and glide by turns. It is these that we have imitated in our human attempts at flight. Says Mr. Fournier:

"The aeroplane, as we have it to-day, is nothing else than a semi-soarer, having a propulsive screw that enables it to make a start and keep in the air, sustaining-planes capable of being warped, and rudders that direct it. It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when the automatic action of these last will enable the machine to become a real soarer without the aid of any motor at all."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT HAPPENS TO RAISINS—A not altogether appetizing description of the manipulations to which raisins are submitted in the Orient before shipment is given by the *Revue de Thérapeutique Médico-Chirurgicale*. Says this paper, as translated by *The Hospital* (London, December 24):

"After having been passed through a solution of potash, the grapes are merely dried in the sun. For the last few years it has been customary, owing to the public having become more fastidious, to remove the fruit from the stalks before distribution. This innovation greatly facilitates the task of the confectioners, but it presents certain inconveniences from the point of view of hygiene. The process is carried out in large rooms,

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where Greek and Turkish women, for the most part aged, work. The greatest liberty is allowed them in the choice of methods they employ, and there are different schools of thought. Whereas some make use of their nails, most employ their teeth, or rather what remains of them, either gripping the stalk in their mouths and keeping the fruit in their hands, or, on the contrary, seizing hold of the stalk in their hand and momentarily enclosing the fruit in the buccal cavity, to expel it immediately into their apron. It would seem that this last procedure is the one which gives the maximum of speed and consequently of wages, for the women are paid by piece-work. But unfortunately it is not without its drawbacks, for the potash with which the fruit is impregnated is apt to set up troublesome stomatitis and gingivitis. The doctor states that after learning of this practise his taste for plum-cake has received a setback. He has been filled with pity for the buccal mucous membrane of these poor women, and has commanded his cook to pay great attention to the toilet of such Corinth raisins as she may find it necessary to make use of, and, moreover, to restrict their appearance to the absolute minimum compatible with culinar exigencies."

GUIDE-POSTS FOR SKY TRAVEL

HOW SHALL the aerial traveler know where he is? It is hard enough to provide records of distance and direction for our sparse terrestrial pathways, but the air is all path. Right, left, up, and down; every inch of it is available for travel, and no point in it is stable enough for a fixt record of position. A French authority proposes that certain "characteristic numbers" be painted in large figures on the roofs of towns so that the aeronaut may know where he is. These figures must be such that he may not only identify the locality by reference to a suitable chart or list, but may easily calculate distances and directions from other points. We translate below parts of an article on this subject contributed by Henri de Sarrauton to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, December 10). Says this writer:

"Wind and storm are two enemies of the aeronaut. The wind drives him from his path, and the storm, by hiding the earth, causes him to lose his way. He has then no resource but to travel by compass. When clear weather returns, where is he? Often he has not the slightest idea.

"The aerial traveler must then be furnished with data similar to those that the terrestrial traveler obtains from the mile-posts and sign-boards that he finds along the way and at cross-roads.

"To inform and direct the aeronaut, Mr. René Quinton has devised an ingenious plan. . . . The eminent president of the National Aerial League proposes to assign to every French commune two numbers, expressing in kilometers its distance from the parallel and the meridian of Paris. The distance from the parallel would be underlined when to the north and the distance from the meridian when to the east.

"These figures would be inscribed in huge characters on the roofs of public buildings and houses and would be gathered in a directory of French communes.

"An aeronaut passing over a locality and noting the two characteristic numbers of this locality would thus know, by consulting his directory, above what part of France he was flying, and could thus regain his path if he had lost his way."

Certain improvements on this plan are proposed by Mr. De Sarrauton. The scheme as outlined above requires too many figures, and these must sometimes be added, sometimes subtracted, to obtain the distance traveled between two towns. The use of kilometers is too local, while sky travel is, or will be, universal. To the future aeronaut France will be a small spot indeed. A system is needed that will embrace the whole world and be intelligible everywhere. Here is the writer's own plan. Some may think it is not much simpler than the other:

"I propose to characterize localities by their geographical coordinates exprest in the system where the circle is divided into 400°, taking the centigrade [hundredth of a degree] as the unit.

"It is well known that in latitude the centigrade corresponds with the kilometer with an approximation more than sufficient for actual application. . . . It is not the same in longitude, where the centigrade varies, from the equator to the pole, from the kilometer to zero. But in each zone there is a coefficient of transformation which it is sufficient to know, to pass easily from one to the other. . . . By a mental calculation, the aviator [in France] who reads on the roofs that he is 10, 20, 30, or 40 centigrades out of his way, in longitude, will know that this means 7, 14, 21, or 28 kilometers."

To avoid adding numbers at one time and subtracting them at another, the writer proposes to reckon distances southward from the North Pole, omitting all figures above the hundreds. The longitude he would reckon from a point an even number of thousands west of Paris, so that the "characteristic numbers" of places would contain not more than three figures each. Thus he works out for the numbers to be painted on the roofs of Peking 681-566, whereas San Francisco would be labeled 137-801. We read further:

"It is probable that in the near future an aeronaut will never undertake a long trip without a companion. . . . While the pilot is occupied with running the machine, the other will be charged with determining the route. The sight of a 'characteristic' inscribed on a roof or on the ground will give him all he needs to calculate both the distance of this point from the place he desires to reach, and the direction that he must take to get there. He will convey this to the pilot, who will steer accordingly. . . . . .

"The interesting problem stated by Mr. René Quinton is solved completely and perfectly by the system just stated. Any modification would be an alteration. If, for example, we should try to substitute units of length for the angular units, with the idea of simplifying them, various complications would be introduced, all serious and some fatal, for such a change would depend on the chimerical idea of applying rectangular coordinates to a spherical surface."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILL BIRTH OR TRAINING SAVE THE RACE?

THE SAME old stories continue to be told with altered names. The dispute about "eugenics" and "euthenics," which are words of Greek origin, is practically the same as that about heredity and environment, which are of Latin derivation. Birth and training are Saxon words; yet the same dispute may be carried on about them also. Which has the greater effect on human life—what a man inherits at birth, or what he receives after birth? If the former, let us strive to better the conditions of birth (eugenics); if the latter, let us try to improve living conditions (euthenics). The former word is the invention of Prof. Francis Galton and has been in use for some little time; the latter was coined by Mrs. Ellen H. Richards and is brand new. Exactly why there should be opposition between the things for which they stand is hard to see. The influence of heredity is as undoubted as that of environment; we surely ought to try to improve both. Still, we are told by Dr. C. B. Davenport in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, January), that this opposition certainly exists. He writes:

"The two schools of euthenics and eugenics stand opposed, each viewing the other unkindly. Against eugenics it is urged that it is a fatalistic doctrine and deprives life of the stimulus toward effort. Against euthenics the other side urges that it demands an endless amount of money to patch up conditions in the vain effort to get greater efficiency. Which of the two doctrines is true?

"The thoughtful mind must concede that, as is so often the case where doctrines are opposed, each view is partial, incomplete, and really false. The truth does not exactly lie between the doctrines; it comprehends them both. What a child becomes is always the resultant of two sets of forces acting from the moment the fertilized egg begins its development—one is the

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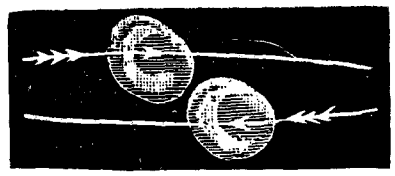
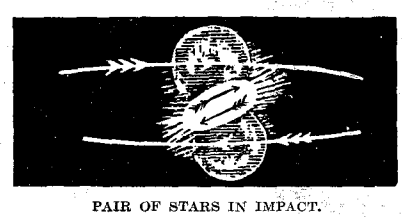
set of internal tendencies and the other is the set of external influences. What the result of an external influence—a particular environmental condition—shall be depends only in part upon the nature of the influence; it depends also upon the internal nature of the reacting protoplasm. . . . . .

"The objection has been raised . . . to recognizing that heredity has any considerable importance in determining unfavorable results, on the ground that it is a pessimistic and fatalistic doctrine. Euthenics, on the other hand, offers opportunity to do something to improve a person's condition. Apart from the fact that the truth must be faced whether pleasant or not, the contention can not be too strongly urged that improvement of conditions is only palliative, while improvement of blood is essential to permanent progress. Our only hope, indeed, for the real betterment of the human race is in better matings. If any one doubts this let him ask the agriculturist. Let him ask the Florida orange-grower, who no longer fears the frost, if heredity is a 'terrible' fact; let him ask the 'dry farmer' of Montana, who cultivates his special varieties that require little rain, if heredity gives him the blues; let him ask the breeder of improved Holstein cattle whether he would, if he could, annihilate the fact of transmission of qualities; they would laugh in your face; they would assure you that heredity is their main reliance and their most precious tool. So to the eugenist heredity stands as the one great hope of the human race; its savior from imbecility, poverty, disease, immorality. . . . This fact affords the basis for the hope that, when the method of securing strong offspring, even from partially defective stock, is widely known, the teachings of science in respect even to marriage matings will be widely regarded and that the teachings and practise of euthenics will yield the greater result because of the previous practise of the principles of eugenics."



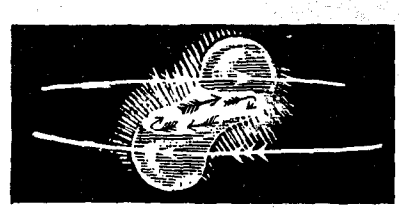
PAIR OF STARS DISTORTED BY MUTUAL ATTRACTION AND COMING INTO IMPACT.



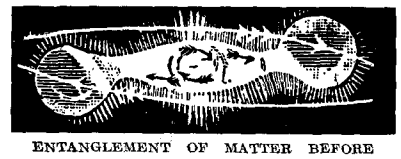
PAIR OF STARS IN IMPACT.

WATER-PROOFING WITH WATER—Under this somewhat paradoxical title the results of some recent experiments in making a water-proof concrete are set forth in *The Engineering Record* (New York, December 31) by Lloyd M. Chapman. It was found that within certain limits, the addition of water to concrete made it more impermeable to water. A very dry concrete is apt to be porous and absorbs water readily. Curiously enough, Mr. Chapman tells us, his results were obtained, not in an effort to make a water-proof mixture, but to produce a very spongy, porous concrete for a special purpose. It appears that wet concrete will not only take up water much more slowly than dry, but also that the maximum amount absorbed is smaller. Thus, it takes wet concrete 3.5 hours to absorb as much water as dry will take up in 2 hours. Again, nearly twice as much water is absorbed by concrete containing 9 per cent. of water, as when the percentage is 14 to 15. We read:

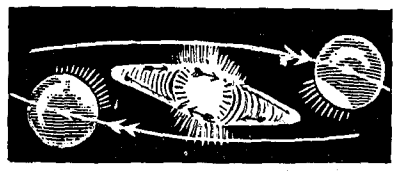
"It has long been recognized that the quantity of water used in mixing concrete had a large influence upon the impermeability of the resulting mass. This fact has been well established and most works on the subject of concrete, however brief, call attention to it. That impermeability may be regulated to some extent by the amount of water used is of great importance to the concrete trade. It is perhaps of as great importance to the block-makers as to any other branch of the industry. We frequently read the claims of the block-machine makers to the effect that this or that machine produces an impervious block because made 'wet' or 'semi-wet' or 'dry.' But we doubt whether it is generally realized what a large difference in permeability a small difference in the percentage of water used will make."



PASSING OUT OF IMPACT AND FORMING A THIRD BODY.



ENTANGLEMENT OF MATTER BEFORE SEPARATION.



A TEMPORARY STAR OF VERY HIGH TEMPERATURE IS FORMED, WHICH FINALLY EXPANDS INTO A NEBULA.

HOW TWO STARS, COLLIDING, MAY FORM A THIRD.

WHEN STARS COLLIDE

HOW TWO celestial bodies may produce a central sun by colliding is described by John Candee Dean in an article on "The Universe as a Mechanism" in *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn., January). Such collisions, the writer tells us, illustrate Nature's method of postponing the final dissipation of energy toward which the universe is tending—the conversion of it into a motionless, homogeneous mass of uniform temperature. The sudden blazing forth of a star, in a place where none had been observed before, is now supposed to be the visible result of a collision between celestial bodies. There are records of more than twenty such new stars, or "novæ"—some of them so bright as to be visible in the daytime. Nova Persei, the new star of 1901, which was the most brilliant since 1604, increased in brightness 25,000 fold in three days, and for a few hours was nearly as bright as Sirius. All novæ are temporary, however, and rapidly fade into nebulæ. Nova Persei, following the usual course, became invisible to the naked eye in six weeks:

"So terrific was the heat evolved that the gases expanded outward with a velocity of over 2,000 miles a second. Its distance was so great that its light, traveling with a velocity of 186,000 miles a second, reached us after a period estimated at 300 years, hence the collision must have occurred about the year 1600.

"All visible fixt stars are gaseous suns, and the falling together by gravitation into direct impact of two such bodies would probably evolve insufficient heat to produce a nebula, unless the stars originally had considerable motion; but if the impact is only partial, so as to shear off limited portions from each star, this matter would suddenly flame forth and expand into a gaseous nebula, while the two scarred stars would continue their courses at reduced velocities. Thus partial impact generally results in the birth of a third body of nebulous matter struck off from the meeting stars, and this new star, with its momentum destroyed, remains behind. If the amount sheared off equals one-third of the mass, then three bodies of equal mass would result. It has been estimated by Bickerton that collisions between stars moving at the rate of 100 miles a second would produce a temperature of 100,000°, depending to a certain extent on the elements contained in the colliding bodies. The runaway star known as 1830 Groombridge has a motion of about 200 miles a second.

"It can be shown that stars may explode by near approach without actual impact. There is a well-established law that where a body passes within a certain distance of a larger dense body, it will be torn into fragments by differential attraction. This is called 'the law of disruptive approach' and the limit of the distance that the two bodies must approach in order to produce disaster is called the 'Roch Limit.' Spiral nebulæ are supposed to be the result of the near passage of two stars and the consequent explosive ejection of matter forming the two spiral arms containing nuclei at irregular points. Prof. T. C. Chamberlain has shown that the bursting of the smaller body of two stars by near approach is from four to six times as imminent as by actual collision. He also calls attention to the fact that the disruption of a body like the earth by near approach, where the interior temperature is much above the melting-point and greatly comprest within by self-gravity, would cause it to burst forth into a luminous body with perhaps dispersive violence."

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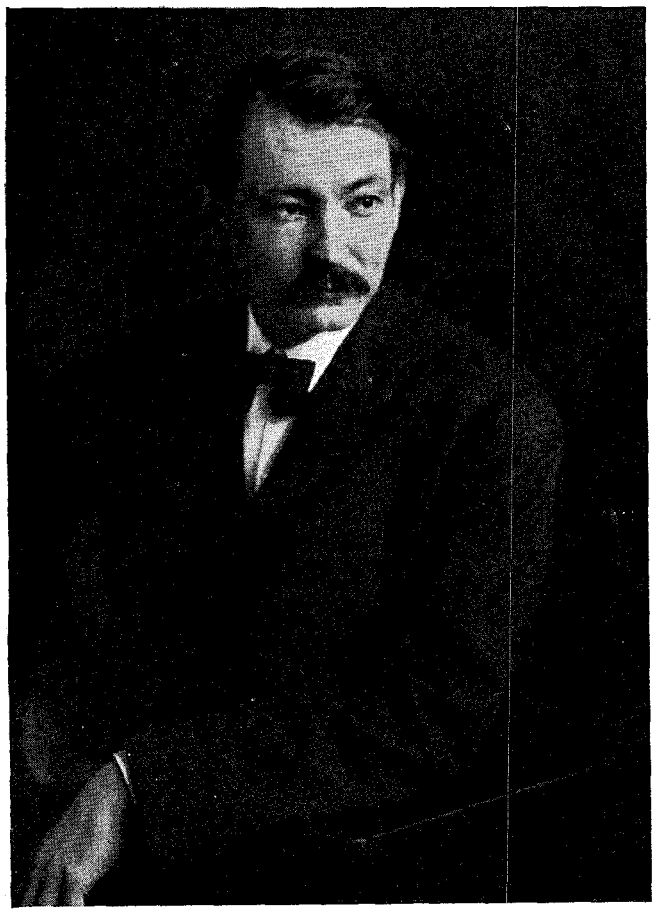
TO FREE ART FROM PRIZES AND JURIES

SOME OF THE leading New York artists are up in arms against the prize-giving system that prevails in societies of painters. Mr. Robert Henri, the well-known portrait painter, believes prizes should never be awarded. "They do no good and they foster a bad tendency," he asserts, believing that prize-seekers paint to please the taste of the prize-givers, and not to express themselves. The Grand Prix de Rome, the most famous prize awarded in the art world of Paris, has done



ROBERT HENRI,

Who proposes a municipal art gallery for holding exhibitions free from the hampering influences of juries and prizes. He would have it open the year round for relays of art shows.

comparatively nothing to advance the cause of art, so Mr. Henri maintains. In the New York *Evening Post* these and other statements of this artist relative to exhibition methods are given with great vigor. The question of prizes is precipitated into the public arena by the last award of the National Academy of Design. Kenyon Cox, Douglas Volk, and Will S. Robinson are the recipients, and all three are said to have formed part of the jury of thirty making the award. No hint is given that any of these men improperly influenced the award, but the situation thus created is sufficiently anomalous to make other painters beside Mr. Henri protest. He adds this to what we have already quoted:

"Awards grow out of an attempt to measure art, and that is something that can not be done. The attempt to do it caused Walt Whitman to be thrown into the fire—that was Whittier's judgment of him—and it gave men like Ibsen a hard row to hoe, and caused Manet, now deemed one of the really great artists, to be called a dreamer, and well-nigh a lunatic. The truly great have not been those to win prizes."

The whole exhibition system now in vogue has for some time caused restiveness in the art world. Last year the show of the "Independent Artists" was an expression of this dissatisfaction. Mr. Henri, who is revolutionary in most of his ideas, proposes a scheme wherein the city shall own its own gallery or exhibition building to be devoted to the use of all artists whether members of the Academy or not. And by artists Mr. Henri does not mean simply painters of pictures, but producers in all the cognate realms of sculpture, architecture, and craftsmanship, including jewelry, metal-work, furniture, or whatever comes from the class who seek individual expression. Some further features of his scheme are these:

"The question of the management and use of such a building is a difficult one, but it seems to me that the city or the donor should act merely as a housekeeper. My idea is something like this: The building might be divided into, let us say, six galleries, all of equal merit, and each with space for one hundred average-sized canvases to be hung on the line. On the first of each month, beginning perhaps with October, and running through the winter, a new exhibition might be opened to continue for a month, all but three days.

"It could be arranged in this way: Let twenty artists of congenial ideas or ideals, willing to have their work associated, form a group, and each man hang five pictures in the room allotted to that group. He could be represented adequately and freely in this way, in company of his own choosing. In other words, he would be a juryman for the other nineteen in the group, and they for him before the exhibition began. Such a group could occupy each of the six rooms each month, thus allowing a hundred and twenty men to be represented at a time.

"To the visitor who had his preferences this plan would give an opportunity of walking through room A, for instance, without even turning his head, if he happened not to care for the ideas of the artists there exhibiting, to find in room B his favorite painters in congenial surroundings. Tó the visitor who came with an open mind it would give the opportunity to form a judgment, to learn just what group of men he liked best. The knowledge that in each month there would be a new exhibit, and that on the last three days of each month there would be nothing to be seen would both interest the public and make disappointments through uncertainty of date impossible.

"As to the groups of painters themselves, I hope that they would be constantly changing in personnel, and that a man showing in one group at one exhibition might appear in another later. Some of the groups, on the other hand, might find the association so congenial that they would become more or less permanent. In no case would they come together because of similar work from the point of view of substance or technic, but merely because of kindred ideas of what they desired to express.

"There are, of course, loopholes in the defense of this scheme. Two of them are obvious, but both, it seems to me, really uphold it. One is that dummies might become members of the groups and some man's pictures thus receive wide prominence. But this could be prevented by making it one of the few rules that each man must fill his space with his quota of pictures, and that the whole group must exhibit. Another objection which might be raised is that a group of students could show pictures in this way. I should welcome that. If they did badly, they would be well trounced by the critics, but if they were right and the work they showed was justified—ah! that would be fine, for we want to know what the students are doing.

"Three days seem a short time to hang such an exhibition, some will say, but if the present useless red tape is done away with, and artists are like other mortals, it would be amply sufficient time. I think that with such a gallery scheme some small sum should be asked for each room, for I always believe in making a person give evidence of his sincerity. Of course, there would be details of waiting lists and so on, as well as the program for the important summer months, but I do not see why the idea could not be worked out, and I believe it would make for the progress of art. We have great possibilities in this city; we can go far, but we can also stifle if we do not have a care."

With Henri's views on prizes, Gutzon Borglum, sculptor, is quite in accord, saying:

"Prizes should be abolished. They do no good, and they do not place the credit where it is deserved. Medals and such things are meaningless, I think; those that I have here are useful as paper-weights."

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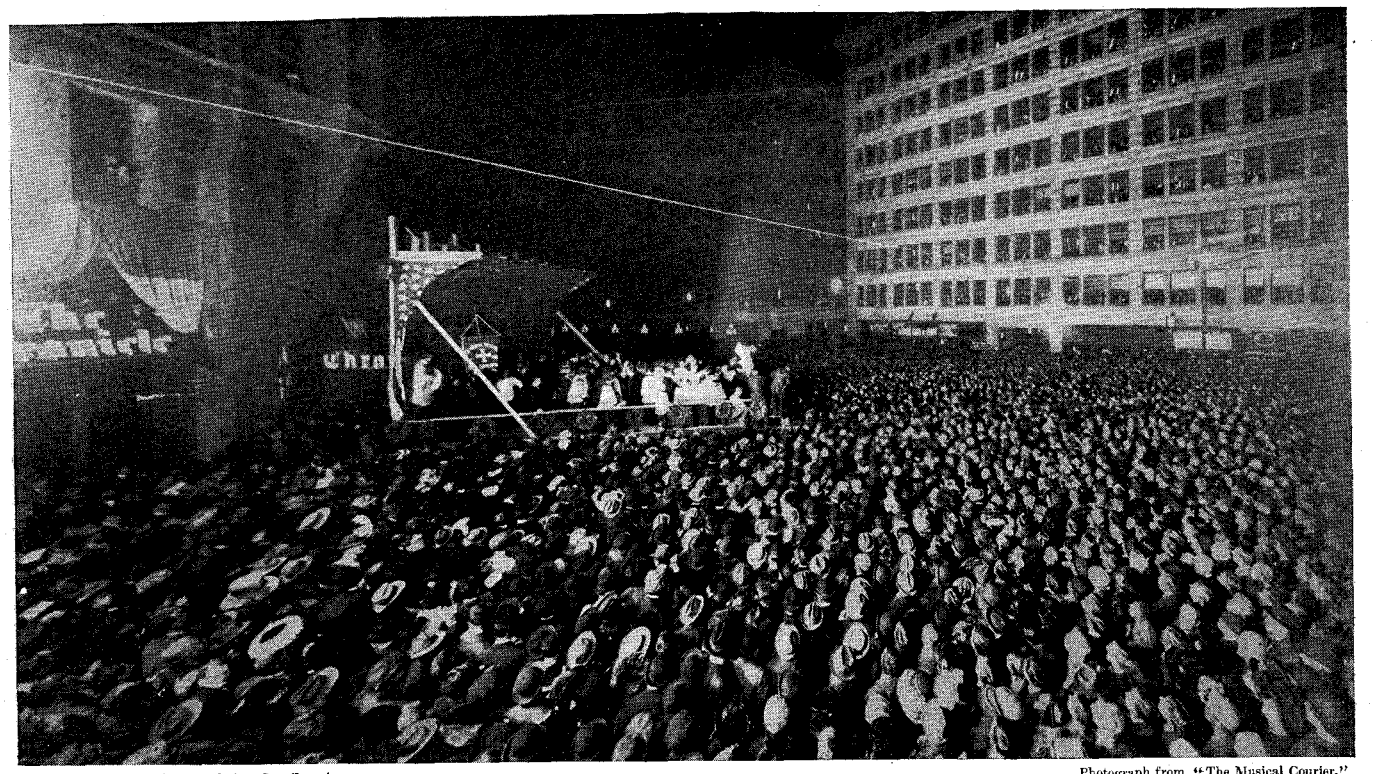

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SAN FRANCISCO'S CHRISTMAS EVE CONCERT.

Madame Tetrazzini sang in the open air without compensation to show her gratitude to the San Franciscans who claim her as their discovery.

TETRAZZINI'S OPEN-AIR CONCERT

SAN FRANCISCO claims to have "discovered" Tetrazzini six years ago, and in grateful acknowledgment she calls San Francisco "my country." This pleasing relationship led to an extraordinary exchange of compliments on Christmas Eve between the prima donna and the populace. Two hundred and fifty thousand is the number, claimed by some accounts, of those who came together to hear her sing in the open air "from a platform erected by the Municipal Board of Works in front of the *Chronicle* building and Lotta's fountain." It was not the hazardous experiment our Eastern notions of Christmas weather immediately conjure up. "The weather was warm and clear, and there was no wind—indeed, a typical California winter night." One of San Francisco's daily papers gives this perfervid account of the open-air concert, passed on to us by *The Musical Courier* (New York):

"A bugle note rang out, and Tetrazzini, robed as a queen in gem-bedecked gown, moved through a door at the rear of the stage and advanced to the very edge of the platform. Radiant as a goddess, she stood in the full glare of the spotlight, a blaze of color and feminine beauty apotheosized, the focal point of every eye in the mighty press of men and women. For an instant the crowd stared breathless. Then the mighty shout that arose and filled the square with its thunder told Tetrazzini that San Francisco did indeed love her and claimed her for its own.

"There were many who believed a woman's voice could never master the great void of space and the murmur of the throng. Then Tetrazzini lifted her hand for silence and a hush fell on the great crowd so intense that almost the sizzling of the spotlight became audible.

"Swayed by one emotion, awed by the wonder of the spectacle and the transcendent beauty of the voice, the thousands stood motionless while the haunting pathos and wonderful melody of 'The Last Rose of Summer' rose and fell in tones of pure beauty from the singer's lips. As the first verse ended Paul Steindorff's orchestra crashed out in the accompaniment, and the pent-up feeling of the crowd exprest itself in a great shout of thanks and tribute. The song ended, and before her audience had recovered from its spell Tetrazzini was singing the waltz song from Gounod's 'Romeo and Juliet.'

"Then, for the first time, the intoxication of Christmas cheer and of a spectacle all realized as historic gave way to the complete mastery of a perfect art. Without the hushed thousands, the starry night and the radiant spectacle of Tetrazzini standing above the crowd, those notes would have conquered. With it they brought an exaltation that is rare and never to be forgotten. From the lower range to her high D, Tetrazzini's song was an outpouring of pure beauty, of human joy and passion and pathos.

"As the great singer held her last note true and strong, the answer came in a thunderous roar of sheer joy, a spontaneous expression of the emotion that had been kindled by her art.

"As the cheering continued, Tetrazzini graciously waved her hand and moved from side to side of the platform, bowing to the massed thousands in every direction. They cheered and cheered again, quieting only when the musicians swung into the melody of 'Auld Lang Syne.'"

"THE" AMERICAN NOVEL AT LAST

WHAT MR. FERRERO regards as "*the* novel of contemporary America" happens not to have been written in "the States." It springs from so unexpected a place as Brazil, and its "local color" is this South American Republic. Yet its philosophy, according to the Italian historian who visited us a year or two ago, explains us as well as the country we know so little that lies mainly south of the equator. The book in question is called "Canaan" and is written by a young diplomat, Mr. Joseph Graça Aranha, who at the age of forty is the Brazilian *chargé d'affaires* at Christiania. In the Paris *Figaro* Mr. Ferrero declares that "M. Aranha admirably represents the aristocracy of the great American States, whom Europe finds it so hard to recognize among the noisy swarms of parvenus and nouveaux riches." In his article, translated by the Boston *Transcript*, we read:

"'Canaan' is the romance of contemporary America. Its characters live and act in the setting of an immense historical phenomenon, which no writer, so far as I know, had yet selected as the subject for a work of art. This historical phenomenon is the great drama that is being enacted beyond the Atlantic in every country North and South—the clash of races, the mélange of cultures, the dislocation produced in the social organization of American States by the arrival of masses of humanity from overpeopled Europe. In this novel the history of individuals has therefore a profound social and philosophic significance."

A summary of the plot shows how this idea is realized:

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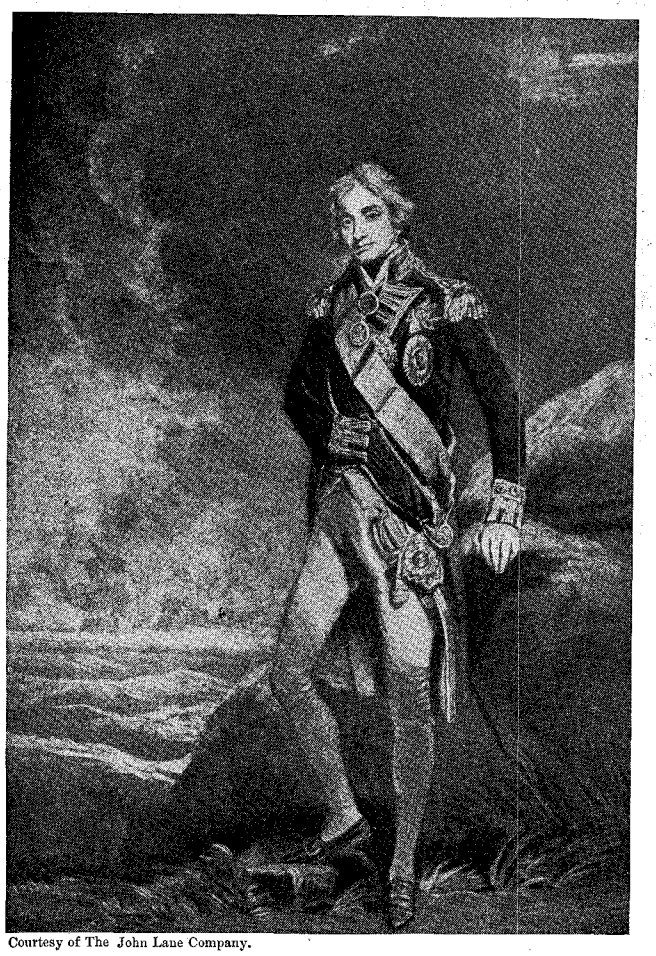
"A young German, disgusted with Europe and its old civilization, so filled with violence, falsehoods, and ill-concealed abominations, emigrates to Espirito Santo, one of the most fertile districts of tropical Brazil. You know, there are old



Courtesy of The John Lane Company.

LORD NELSON.
Engraved in mezzotint by Charles Turner after the portrait by John Hoppner.

German colonies in several Brazilian States, and they have to a great extent retained their language and national traditions.

"It is in one of these colonies that the young emigrant means to establish himself. Son of a professor, and imbued with the idealistic philosophy of the anarchists, he seeks among the farmer folk of the new world a simpler, more moral, more sincere, freer, and happier society than the one he has left behind him in Europe. The book begins with an account of the emigrant's journey. From the city of Guesnado he goes to Porto-de-Cachoelro, where he expects to obtain a tract of virgin forest, clear it, and plant coffee.

"The young emigrant arrives; from a Brazilian official he obtains the tract of virgin forest he desires; and he begins his new life in the world that he believes to be young—and therefore free from the accumulated abuses of old civilizations.

"But little by little he discovers in this young world all the cruelties, all the falsehoods, and all the immoralities that he thought he had left behind when he expatriated himself. In the laws of Brazil he finds the same rigidity; in men who possess power or riches, the same tendency to abuse them; in social relations, the same hypocrisy and the same selfish calculation.

"A wretched young girl is falsely accused and tried for infanticide, and there breaks loose in the colony one of those deliriums of hatred and cruelty that sometimes seem to rehabilitate the crime and the criminal they rage against. In the depths of the forest, where he had thought to find the sweet calm of a pure, serene life, this idealistic philosopher becomes the powerless and despairing witness of the eternal tragedy afforded by men who pretend to purify the world by inflaming the worst and most violent passions of the human soul. And little by little the gentle dreamer finds that this 'young' world shows all the symptoms of a world stricken with disease—immense regions dying, abandoned by the farmer; old families dying out; traditions of the old Brazil blasted by the incursion of new races; in short, the conflict between an old society that resists death and a new society that seeks to supplant it."

"In Europe," comments Mr. Ferrero, "we have a way of saying that modern civilization develops more rapidly in America because there it is not compelled, as in Europe, to overcome the resistance of an older society, solidly established; also because a difference of situation makes us call American countries 'young' countries and think of the New World as the great force that is disintegrating the old social organizations of Europe." But—

"Those who know America know that this idea is in great part only an illusion, due to distance. In Argentina, Brazil, and the United States the thing we Europeans term Americanism—the civilization whose main object is the swift exploitation of extensive and sparsely populated territories—develops only by destroying an older, calmer, more conservative society, which is more attached to tradition. Everywhere there is an old America struggling against the new America, as in Europe; and, a still more curious thing, the new America that is overturning traditions is especially composed of European immigrants, who seek to win a place in the land of their adoption, while the real Americans, on the contrary, generally represent the conservative tendency.

"To sum it up, Europe, by its emigrants, is bringing to bear upon America the same dissolving force that America, by its novelties and object-lessons, is bringing to bear upon the old civilization of Europe. The protagonist of 'Canaan' states this when, at a certain point, he reviews the philosophy of the book:

"'It is possible that our destiny may be to transform this country from top to bottom—to substitute another civilization for all the culture, all the religion, all the traditions of a people. It is a new conquest, slow, tenacious, peaceful in its means, but terrible in the ambitious reach of its projects. The substitution must be so pure and luminous that the bitterness and maledictions of destruction shall never come upon it. And for the moment we are only a dissolvant in our effect upon this race. We penetrate the mass of the nation and soften it; by blending with its people we stifle its traditions, and spread confusion. No one any longer understands his neighbor; there is a confusion of tongues; individuals arriving from the four corners of the world bring in their hearts the adoration of different gods.'"

Courtesy of The John Lane Company.

MRS. CARWARDINE AND CHILD.
From a mezzotint by J. R. Smith, after the portrait by Romney.

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THE MANIA FOR MEZZOTINTS

THE COLLECTING CRAZE of to-day has its curious phases, but none perhaps more pronounced than the mania for gathering late eighteenth-century mezzotints. They are for the few who will pay enormous prices for apparently small returns, and not even for them if the mania bites any considerable number. A writer on the subject of "Old English Mezzotints," Mr. Malcolm C. Salaman, tells us of one of these romantic moments to be lived in the auction-rooms of to-day when "a brilliant proof" of Reynolds' "Duchess of Rutland," engraved by Valentine Green, will sell "for just five times the two hundred guineas Sir Joshua charged the Duke for painting the picture." From this scene the writer turns to picture "genial, honest Valentine Green, in 1780, at the height of his prosperity, drawing up his 'proposals' for publishing by subscription his engravings, from the paintings of Reynolds, of that sumptuous series of 'Beauties of the Present Age,' as he called them, which, with no thought of being modest, he offered at fifteen shillings a copy, or twelve shillings to subscribers." If he looks down on us from Elysium the memory of his latter days of adversity may be sweetened by seeing enthusiastic connoisseurs who "visit the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge primarily to see the finest known impression of his lovely 'Lady Elizabeth Compton.'" In Mr. Salaman's volume, where many of these rare prints are reproduced, we read this pleasant speculation about another master of the mezzotint art, John Raphael Smith:

"I think of him scraping his masterly mezzotints to supply the mundane needs of his convivial nature and a large family, and printing off the copies only as they were called for, and I wonder whether the genuine artist or the astute business man in him would have been the more moved if, to encourage him on his way to prosperity, his good, helpful friend Angelo, the fencing-master, or, say, good-natured Jack Bannister—Charles Lamb's 'beloved' comedian—had playfully suggested that impressions from these very copper-plates would one day command sums approaching, and even reaching, four figures in pounds sterling. Smith, 'good easy man,' would probably have laughed his jovial laugh, and, laying aside for the day the plate, perhaps of 'Mrs. Carnac,' 'The Gower Family,' or 'The Promenade at Carlisle House,' or whichever copper he happened to be engaged upon, would have called for a bottle—or two—and made merry over the fantastic idea. Yet, what a debt of gratitude we owe to those old mezzotint-engravers, who, in that wonderful second half of the eighteenth century, brought to perfection an exquisite art through which they could interpret delightful masterpieces of the painters' art, in all their spiritual and pictorial vitality, with an appealing charm of tone and suggested color, and a completeness of impression of the painter's conception, beyond the scope of any other reproductive medium. And, in saying this, I do not forget, or fail to appreciate, all the supreme achievements of the great and noble art of line-engraving, expressing, with greater intellectual energy, pictorial beauty in its dignity and sublimity."

Mezzotint as a practised art has gone into the limbo of all beautiful hand engravings, pushed there by cheap, mechanical process reproduction of modern days. The quality of these lovely surfaces can not be shown in reproduction, forced as we are to see them through a duplicated screen; but when fortune brings us face to face with an original we see the justice of Mr. Salaman's enthusiasm in saying:

"The charm of illimitable suggestion is, above all, the pictorial message of mezzotint, which, offering as it does a range of tone infinite as the very atmosphere, is rich in its capacity for expressing the most delicate harmonies that light can suggest, or the boldest contrasts of shadow, as free from all harshness as nature herself. So the wonderful art of Rembrandt spoke with a new eloquence in the multitudinous tones of mezzotint, and so the great eighteenth-century painters of England found their finest and most sympathetic interpretation through this supple and beautifully expressive medium.

"'By this man I shall be immortalized,' said Reynolds, looking at McArdell's engravings, but what he said when, in later years, he saw the wonderful plates which some of the masters who followed McArdell made from the greater pictures of his maturity, must be imagined. However, in the beauty and rarity of fine impressions, these mezzotints are of great and increasing worth. Yet their artistic value is no more to-day than it was when they came fresh from the copper-plates, save, of course, for the mellowing influence of time; and, tho fashion has only of late years, in its cult of the antique, accepted the decorative value of the old mezzotints, always there have been art-loving collectors to prize them for their intrinsic worth, their pictorial beauty, and historical interest."

Courtesy of the John Lane Company.

MARY ISABELLA, DUCHESS OF RUTLAND.

Engraved by Valentine Green, after Sir Joshua Reynolds. A fine copy of this mezzotint brought over $5,000 at auction.

Without them we should miss so much "the age and body of the time, its form and pressure." Historically considered:

"How great that historical value! A collection of old mezzotint portraits offers a veritable panorama of personality, covering a period that was prolific of individuality, picturesque, romantic, amusing, pathetic, always humanly interesting. And these personages, whom the dignified pages of history, or the scribbling gossips of the times, have made familiar to us in their characters and doings, are invariably worth coming face to face with. The prints, therefore, visualizing for us the human atmosphere of a century and a half of crowded interest, vivify the pages of the diarists and letter-writers, making De Grammont appear more lively, Pepys even more intimate, and Evelyn almost companionable. They bring Lord Hervey and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, as it were, on speaking terms with us. As we scan these counterfeit presentments of his contemporaries, handling, maybe, the very copies they themselves handled, Walpole's letters seem more than ever as if they were written to ourselves; while we can fancy that dear Mrs. Delany, delightful Fanny Burney, and Blue-stockinged Mrs. Montagu are veritably chatting with us over the teacups."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

BIBLES FOR HOTELS

SIXTY THOUSAND BIBLES have been placed in the bedrooms of hotels in the United States and Canada by the "Gideons." This organization is composed of Christian commercial travelers of America, and they aim to provide by this broadcast sowing of the Word for the spiritual welfare of those who like themselves spend so many hours in the unhome-like atmosphere of a hotel bedroom. Proprietors everywhere are said to encourage the plan. A Chicago paper reports one landlady as giving testimony curiously contradictory to that offered by one of her class in New York who did not regret giving up her house because it seemed to have been run in the interests of the gas company. As we learn from *The Evangelical Messenger* (Cleveland), here is what "the proprietor of a little hotel west of the Mississippi" writes:

"The change I noticed first after the Bibles were placed in the bedrooms of my hotel was that my electric light bill doubled. These men get hold of a Bible, read the references you cite, and then are not satisfied. They go on reading and my light bill goes on getting bigger. But I don't care in the least. I would just as soon have it get bigger yet if Bible-reading is responsible for the increase."

The Evangelical Messenger has accumulated other testimony to the value of this act of the Gideons:

"A United States Senator's thoughts and memories were so stirred from the reading of one of these Bibles in a hotel, as to move him to send a check for $50 to aid in the distribution of Bibles under this plan, confessing in an accompanying note that the reading of that Bible in the hotel had led his 'thoughts back into channels where they had not been for many years.' We cite these instances as an indication of the promise and possibilities of the Bible scheme of the Gideons."

The following lines are pasted within the cover of each volume:

"This holy book, whose leaves display the Life, the Light, the Truth, and the Way, is placed in this room by the Gideons, the Christian Commercial Travelers' Association of America, aided by the churches and Young Men's Christian Association of this city, with the hope that by means of this book many may be brought to know the love of Christ which passeth knowledge.

"A mother comforted by the 'word' as exprest on her son's tomb: 'My son, aged 21. Died in his youth, but saved by grace through faith in Jesus Christ—A mother.' How about your mother?

"If lonesome or blue and friends untrue, read Psalms 23 and 27, Luke 15.

"If trade is poor, read Psalm 37, John 15.

"If discouraged or in trouble, read Psalm 126, John 14.

"If you are out of sorts, read Hebrews 12.

"If you are losing confidence in men, read 1 Cor. 13.

"If skeptical, read John 6:40; 7:7; Phil. 2:9–11.

"If you can't have your own way, read James 3.

"If tired of sin, read Luke 18:35–43; 18:9–14; John 9.

"If very prosperous, read 1 Cor. 10:12, 13.

"Happy conclusion—Psalm 121; Matt. 6:33; Rom. 12."

The extent of this diffused parish may be realized when one reflects upon the "great army of commercial travelers." This journal continues:

"Multiple thousands of them are very earnest Christians. Many of them carry their Bibles whenever and wherever they go. They attend not only the Sunday services in strange cities but the mid-week prayer-meetings at every opportunity and witness for Christ in many ways as they go 'to and fro' in their daily pursuit. These men have experienced the helpfulness of daily Bible-reading and Christian living in business circles and have seen an opportunity to supply a need among the traveling public in a very practical manner. The success of the movement shows what a grip the Book of Books has on the general public. An incalculable amount of good will surely result from this Gideon movement that fills a real need which, whether they were first to recognize or not, they were first to undertake to supply. Any assistance they may need should be promptly given."

A MINISTERIAL HUMAN DOCUMENT

WHILE THE average minister's salary outside of cities does not rise above $1,000—a figure about on a par with that of the unskilled laborer, human documents like one printed by *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago) need cause no surprize. It comes from a minister who tells why he is quitting his profession to enter business. The editor of this paper tells us that the letter was not intended for publication; and the early part of it shows that it was addrest to an old friend of seminary days, who with the writer had "talked of the future and painted pictures of what we were to do for the kingdom of God." Twenty-five years have passed and the old friend is given the reasons that led to this man's decision to desert the active ministry. Thus:

"To be perfectly honest with you, money has had much to do with my decision. I think you will not charge me with being mercenary in those days when you knew me well, and I am not conscious of caring any more for money now than I did then. I have never desired to be rich; I do not now desire to be. I have not gone into business with any expectation of making a fortune, but I do want to have something for the years when I can no longer work, and for my family, if I should be taken from them. I do want to be able to meet my bills as they fall due. A month ago in our ministers' meeting an old minister, shabby almost to raggedness, arose and told us that he and his wife were on the verge of starvation. He had no money, his credit was exhausted, they had no food, no coal, and were about to be put upon the street because they could not pay the rent. We raised some $30 among us and gave it to him, and I suppose he will go to the home for aged ministers; but it scared me. I saw myself in him. What reason have I to expect that I shall not be where he is twenty years from now?

"Frugality? Well, I have not been thriftless. Wife and I have tried hard to lay by a little each year. We did get $500 saved up, and then Edna was taken with tuberculosis and it all went, and much more, before God took her home. I had $1,000 per year from the church at B——. They paid it promptly, and possibly some men would have been able to save something out of it each year. We tried our best, and failed. Once the church thought of increasing the pastor's salary, but Deacon Edmunds argued that the minister should trust God; said that when he began life he only had an income of $200 for the first year; spoke of the joys of Christian sacrifice; pointed to the Savior of the world and his self-abnegation, and the salary was not increased. I may say that the deacon is supposed to be worth not less than $200,000. Then I was called to this field at $1,200 per year. I have been here seven years, and there has never been a month since the beginning when my salary has been paid promptly. At times the church has owed me $600 and $700. I have borrowed and paid interest, have 'stood off' my creditors until I was ashamed to go upon the street, have scrimped and twisted and wiggled until my soul was raw. I've had enough."

He says he has found "not a few earnest, unselfish, consecrated Christians," and thinks he is "not especially morbid or unfair" in his estimate. But—

"Through all these years a conviction has been growing within me that the average church-member cares precious little about the kingdom of God and its advancement, or the welfare of his fellow men. He is a Christian in order that he may save his soul from hell, and for no other reason. He does as little as he can, lives as indifferently as he dares. If he thought he could gain heaven without even lifting his finger for others, he would jump at the chance. Never have I known more than a small minority of any church which I have served to be really interested in and unselfishly devoted to God's work. It took

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my whole time to pull and push and urge and persuade the reluctant members of my church to undertake a little something for their fellow men. They took a covenant to be faithful in attendance upon the services of the church, and not one out of ten ever thought of attending prayer-meeting. A large percentage seldom attended church in the morning, and a pitifully small number in the evening. It did not seem to mean anything to them that they had dedicated themselves to the service of Christ.

"I am tired; tired of being the only one in the church from whom real sacrifice is expected; tired of straining and tugging to get Christian people to live like Christians; tired of planning work for my people and then being compelled to do it myself or see it left undone; tired of dodging my creditors when I would not need to if I had what is due me; tired of the affrighting vision of a penniless old age. I am not leaving Christ. I love him. I shall still try to serve him.

"Judge me leniently, old man, for I can not bear to lose your friendship."

The Standard refrains from comment, leaving readers "to form their own judgment." But it "can not help wondering how many ministers there are who have any of the feeling exprest in this letter."

THE "PROTESTANT" STIGMA IN THE PHILIPPINES

THE Protestant Episcopal Bishop Brent, of the Philippines, complains that "the greatest hindrance" to his work in the islands is the presence of the word "Protestant" in the official title of his church. When he teaches that the American Church is "Catholic" the natives turn to him with the contradiction and ask for an explanation. "When Spain and Rome held undisputed sway in the Philippines, the terms 'filibustero,' 'mason,' 'insurrecto,' and 'protestante' were used by the friars as synonymous, and synonyms they remain in the minds of the majority of Filipinos at the present day." An illustration, unflattering to Protestantism, is given by the missionary Rev. George C. Bartter in *The Living Church* (Milwaukee):

"When visiting recently at the Government Leper Colony, I received a deputation of lepers who begged me to petition the authorities to send them a Protestant pastor, as they were not in sympathy with the Spanish Jesuit priest (a salaried Government official) who is stationed there, and wished to become Protestants. I was assured by an American doctor, a member of our Church, who is working there, that this wholesale demand for 'the gospel' was brought about by the tactless preaching of the Jesuit against the immoralities of the lepers. He had threatened that the sexes would be separated, and they believed that a Protestant pastor would condone their lack of virtue, hence their zeal for the change! This opinion of the doctor's is doubtless exaggerated, but probably contains elements of truth."

Bishop Brent, in his last convocation address, "states the case with unusual force and insight," says the writer, proceeding with this:

"He describes the Church in the Philippine Islands as 'attempting to do a Catholic work with sectarian implements, a manifest absurdity,' and enlarges on the misconception arising in the minds of the natives when a Church with a blatantly Protestant name claims to be Catholic in character and work. 'In their minds Protestant and Catholic are as diametrically opposed as darkness and light.' . . . To quote Bishop Brent once more:

"'It may be a small matter in the United States what the Church is called, and men may dismiss the question as being too insignificant to make a fuss about; but in a country like the Philippines it makes all the difference between success and failure.'

"If the Church in the homeland rejoices in a name which, while it negatively places itself in contradistinction to another branch of the Church, yet has some historical significance to themselves, surely they would not wish the Church abroad to carry the burden of a title which is as significant to the natives it is seeking to reach, as the title Anarchist Church would be to the people of the United States of America!

"At St. Luke's we have torn out the title-page of our Prayer-Books, and insist on the meaning and significance of the confession of faith in the Prayer-Book itself: 'I believe in the holy Catholic Church.'"

THE TEN BEST HYMNS

RELIGIOUS journals often print articles on "how to improve the music in our churches." Such efforts sometimes represent the minister's point of view; oftener the organist's or choir-master's. Seldom do we get an expression from the pew. One such has been obtained by the Rev. Frank B. Upham, who tried to find out what, in the judgment of "nearly two hundred people in a church of an average conception of the normal Christian life and of average spiritual fervor," were the "ten best hymns." The church, it may be said, was a Methodist church, and the choice was made from the hymnal of that denomination, yet most of the "favorites" are to be found in common usage throughout the other churches, and this list will therefore have a wide-spread interest. Organists may be asked whether it represents "improved" music. In *The Christian Advocate* (New York) Mr. Upham reports on the experiment:

"Their decision was guided—possibly misguided in certain instances—by the pastor, who presented to each one a list of fifty hymns, 'the fifty in our Hymnal that he would retain most heartily if compelled to part with the others.' Each member who cared to do so was asked to select from this list the ten which were 'dearest' to him. In the pastor's larger list were included a few hymns that seem to be necessary on certain great occasions, for example, 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee'; also, in his list were three gospel hymns. Each one of these gospel hymns promptly found a way into the list of ten chosen by the church!

"'Nearer, My God, to Thee' led the popular vote. There were 112 votes cast for this hymn out of a total of 185. 'Abide with Me' came second with 107 votes; 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul' third with 92 votes. Strange to say—some of us think it to be strange—'I Love to Tell the Story' came fourth (89 votes). Close after this came 'Lead, Kindly Light' (84 votes). The others chosen were: 'Rescue the Perishing' (80 votes); 'Rock of Ages' (75 votes); 'Onward, Christian Soldiers' (67 votes); and 'What a Friend We Have in Jesus' (61 votes). Four great hymns just failed to get into the list, each of them receiving more than 50 votes: 'Love Divine, All Loves Excelling,' 'Just As I Am Without One Plea,' 'Faith of Our Fathers! Living Still,' and 'In the Cross of Christ I Glory.'"

The voting furnished an interesting diversion for the church-members, we are told. Lists of the fifty hymns were taken home, where they were talked over, the ten chosen and revised, and finally brought to church. We read on:

"It was no easy task to choose among so many favorites, yet many were glad to attempt it. A large proportion of the answers were given by men who supposedly are not deeply interested in the music of our services. The place of the gospel song, the song with a chorus, is higher in the estimation of our people than many of us have believed; indeed, than many would have it hold. Three of the ten chosen are relegated by many of us to the prayer-meeting or to the more fervid and informal after service during the season of revival. The people would have them in their most dignified hour of praise. The people prefer to sing, for example, 'I Love to Tell the Story' rather than 'O For a Thousand Tongues to Sing'; at least this vote would so indicate. Wesley's great hymn that is ever to begin our hymnal, ever to be the first hymn in all Methodist collections of sacred song, had only sixteen votes, while its humbler contestant had eighty-nine. 'Rescue the Perishing' had more votes than 'Rock of Ages,' and twice as many votes as 'All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name'! This fact may be accounted for, very probably, by the personal interest felt in Miss Fanny Crosby, who captivated the church while this vote was being

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taken by the story of some of her songs. Undoubtedly many voted for her hymn because of love for the writer of it."

An analysis of the type of hymns chosen shows certain facts worth noting:

"Prayer is the attitude of the soul in the first five hymns chosen—petition, not praise, nor personal appeal. Seven of the ten have the first personal pronoun in the first line. 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' is the first hymn chosen, 'What a Friend We Have in Jesus' the last one. What would have been the order had the last hymn had the line 'What a Friend I Have in Jesus'? Oliver Wendell Holmes says somewhere that Dr. Smith showed his genius in writing 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee,' not 'Our Country.' The power of the humble poet, 'whose songs gushed from his heart,' is strikingly emphasized. Henry Francis Lyte leads Charles Wesley and Miss Katherine Hankey leads Cardinal Newman. Mrs. Sarah Flower Adams leads all of them. There is a refreshing catholicity. A Methodist church chooses as its dearest hymn one written by a Unitarian! A Methodist church chooses only one of the hymns of the Wesleys to remain in its list of ten! A Methodist church puts a Roman-Catholic hymn well up toward the top among its favorites! . . . 'The Son of God Goes Forth to War' had a very respectable vote (21), and 'O Love that Wilt not Let Me Go' one equally respectable (20 votes). When we consider that twenty people think that these hymns are the dearest they know we may be well assured that our people are singing with the 'understanding' as well as with the spirit."

COMMON SENSE IN MISSIONS

IN A STRIKING article on the "Scientific Theory of Missions" James Lewis tells us in the London *Quarterly Review* that it is no use for a man to go out as a missionary unless he is thoroughly acquainted with his ground, and is learned in the language, the customs, the superstitions, and religious beliefs of the people he is sent to convert. He must recognize Christianity as belonging to no one nation or race. It is the universal religion. The missionary may well learn a lesson from the Moslems, who follow the track of English peace-producing administrations all through the East and work hard to win over, not by the sword, but by persuasion and example, the idolater and the savage to their creed. Of the equipment of the missionary, who is described as "the man behind the gun," we read:

"The missionary must be made to think in the language of the people he goes to—nay, even dream in it; and he will never really gain that power unless he loves them. The missionary, like the true governor, must, as Gordon said, get inside the skin of the native. No man lets you in there unless he is sure you love him. You can flay him, but you can not get at him unless he lets you: Epictetus was right. At all costs, missionaries must become thoroughly familiar with the language, religious ideas, habits, and sentiments of the people they go to. God has been with them, and the missionary must find out what he has taught them, and piece on to that teaching what he has further taught us in Christ. The time and cost needed to acquire all this is great, and the Church must be willing that it shall be so, and pay the price with discerning content and satisfaction. But it means a revolution."

No missionary can be successful unless he realizes that mankind is by nature Christian. As education is merely the calling into activity of powers and faculties which already exist, so conversion to Christianity is merely an awakening to consciousness of impulses and instincts inherent in the human soul. Hence Mr. Lewis tells us:

"Tertullian's discovery that the soul is naturally Christian, *i.e.*, that it constantly bears evidence of sympathetic correspondences with Christian truth, is a discovery re-made by every investigator of the mind of heathenism. Report IV. of the Edinburgh Conference, tho partial, for it omits the evidence from Buddhism, is replete with facts on this point. Points of contact and grounds of appeal have been found in every race. The lowly animist living in terror of his multitudinous spirit-world instinctively responds to the first article of the Christian creed, and soon shows how really available he finds the Father Almighty in his times of need. The Chinese Confucianist is in touch at a large number of points with our moral system, and finds in Jesus Christ as the redeeming Son of God a motive enshrined in a person who is capable of fusing virtue and passion into one. Without us the Confucianist can never be made perfect. It is ours to present to him an elemental faith surer of eternity than time, and, further, to show how his devitalized and sterile conception of Shang-ti, 'Heaven,' is but a blind yearning for the God and Father whom Christ made manifest.

"Japan forms a marvelous parallel to the conditions of classical times when Christianity grappled with old Rome. There is the same extraordinary loyalty to the social and political system, culminating in the deification of the Emperor; the same predatory conception of patriotism; the same subordination of women; and these things combined with a reverent ancestor-worship. We note too the same break-up of the old system under the pressure of new ideas, with the intellectual and moral wreckage resulting—agnosticism, naturalism, libertinism. Great men like Count Okuma look on amazed, and wonder where the new men will drift to, for it is evident that they have lost their anchorage. Buddhism in Japan is effete, in Confucianism is no progress and but little to inspire. The future of Japan is with Christianity; naturalism is the only alternative. The Church of the West must inspire Japan with an elemental faith in the unseen through the spectacle of her own absolute devotion to Christ."

The strategy of missionary work is next dealt with. Places and persons must be selected as of first importance in establishing a foothold for the Church of Christ. Men of power, of influence and intellect must be won. Places of central importance must be attacked. To quote further:

"The theory of missions will lead us, by reason of the universality of our faith, to attack the world in strategic persons, classes, and points. It is perilous not to seek that 'the lion' shall hear as well as 'all the Gentiles.' It is sinful to choose the line of least resistance merely to save ourselves. We must not count success merely by heads. When God tries he weighs as well as counts. As servants of Christ our message is neither out of place in the palace of Nero nor in the fisherman's cottage. Adapt our means as we may, we must aim to reach all classes. *Nihil humanum me alienum puto.* Nothing human is foreign to the Christian. Class prejudice he has none. The truth is for Pilate as well as Peter. Colleges, literature, lectures in English, will be used for the highly trained natives of Japan, India, and China; village schools, tracts, bazaar preaching for the lowly; philanthropy will heal the sick and cure the blind and feed the famine-stricken. Christ in all the majesty and power of his beneficent love should be revealed not by word only, but by act, on the part of the Christian Church in the midst of heathenism. All these modes should cooperate as opportunity serves. But all should converge on one point—the directing of the mind of the heathen to Christ."

AGAINST "BLASPHEMOUS" PLAYS—The religious and the secular press do not agree on what is blasphemy in plays. When Mme. Bernhardt presented Rostand's "La Samaritaine" protest was made to the Mayor of New York against permitting its representation. We quoted (December 24) from the New York *Times* a secular view. Here is a Catholic expression from *The Monitor* (Newark):

"The action of the president of the American Federation of Catholic Societies in protesting against Sarah Bernhardt's representation of Christ in 'La Samaritaine' can not be too strongly commended. This play, written by an infidel Frenchman solely to provide thrills for hysterical women and gather in the shekels at the box-office, is, according to all reports, an outrage upon the blest name of the divine Son of God and a blasphemy which every true and loyal Catholic should resent.

"Every one, Catholic and Protestant alike, respects the great tragedienne for her talent, which is, after all, the gift of God. But for her so to stultify her art as to bring down the sacred name and personification of Jesus to the level of a stage production alongside that of Camille can not but arouse a spirit of righteous indignation in the heart of every true follower of the Babe of Bethlehem. As Mr. Feeney so aptly points out, the concession of infidel Frenchmen who write this class of plays, that Christ was a philosopher, a good man, a fine teacher, etc., is largely responsible for the lack of respect for the Savior and for God which is manifest in Continental Europe, and which almost invariably results in an attitude of indifference and lack of respect for the Church."

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Black, Henry Campbell. A Law Dictionary. Containing definitions of the terms and phrases of American and English Jurisprudence, Ancient and Modern. Large 8vo, pp. 1313. Second edition. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Co.

The first edition of Mr. Black's well-known "Dictionary" appeared in 1891. The present edition is much more than another printing of the old one. The author has subjected the entire work to "a thorough revision," having "entirely rewritten many of the definitions," and included a "large number of new titles," while in the fields where law and medicine meet there have grown up, in the past decade, "a host of terms and phrases which were utterly unknown." Mr. Black has also incorporated in this edition "a very great number of additional citations to decided cases." By a new system of arrangement, all this new material has been brought within the compass of a single volume, the size not being materially an increase on the bulk of the first edition.

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LORD ROSEBERY,

Author of "Lord Chatham, His Early Life and Character."

Dean, Arthur D. The Worker and the State: a Study of Education for Industrial Workers. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 350. 4 Charts. The Century Co. $1.20 net.

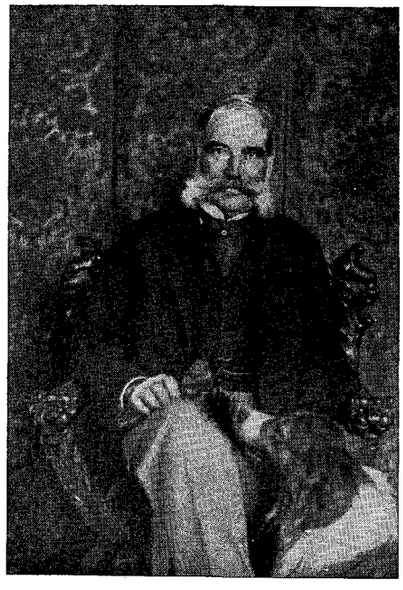
This is a study by a specialist in vocational training of education for industrial workers. He urges that "the proper working out of a national system of industrial education, more or less under Federal control, is the only thing which will insure economic, industrial, and social stability in this country." He points out that "the weakest spot in our educational system today is that the great army of boys and girls, destined to earn their living with their hands, waste from four to six years between the time they finish the common-school course and the time when they are old enough to secure places in factories." He believes that industrial, agricultural, and technical schools are a necessity, and discusses the best ways of meeting this demand.

Eaton, Arthur Wentworth Hamilton. The History of Kings County, Nova Scotia. 8vo, pp. 898. Salem, Mass.: Salem Press Co. $2.50.

Altho this work is largely taken up with genealogical lore, and is not illustrated, it will not prove unattractive to the general reader, as giving an account of the land of Evangeline. Longfellow never visited Acadia, and his description of its scenery, climate, and particularly of the dikelands, is in several points erroneous. Dr. Eaton knows his ground. He has studied carefully the records of the French *habitans* who first occupied and cultivated one of the richest tracts of alluvial land to be found in the world. He also knows all about the loyalists and New England planters who crossed the line to take up the farms vacated by the expelled French farmers. The history of religious denominations, of educational institutions, and of politics between 1604 and 1910 is carefully detailed, while fairness and impartiality are marked features of the work. Being a Nova Scotian himself, the author shows interest in his work not unmingled with enthusiasm. As Vergil said of his Georgics, "the subject is slender" in comparison with mightier themes; "but the glory is not slender," for Dr. Eaton has produced a scholarly work, a model of its kind, and only those who know can estimate the labor he has spent on its accomplishment.

Hearn, Lafcadio. The Japanese Letters of. A new collection. Edited by his biographer, Elizabeth Bisland. 8vo, pp. 468. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.

The individuality of Lafcadio Hearn and his isolation from the fellow men of his own race, were almost as marked as Poe's. He made a new world for himself in Japan. He took the trouble to know the country, to recognize its standards, to admire its scenery and its art. At the same time he was trained in the school of modern French stylists and wrote his native language as few take the trouble, even if they have the power, to write it. He sometimes reminds us of Walter Savage Landor, tho his mind was more agile and susceptible, his diction more highly colored and more intense. Landor was the sculptor, Hearn the goldsmith of letters. These newly discovered epistles are as fine as any previous ones that have appeared. They exhibit the same subtilty of discernment, the same sensuous Oriental mysticism, the same descriptive power. Japan has justice done to her as regards her esthetic and sentimental life, and remains no longer a strange land, the object of aversion, dislike, or unsympathetic disdain to the educated white man who has given himself up to the spell of Hearn's productions.



MORRIS K. JESUP AND HIS COLLIE BRUCE.

A Life of Mr. Jesup, by William Adams Brown has just been published.

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SIDNEY LEE.

Author of "The French Renaissance in England."

Kerr, Le Grand. The Care and Training of Children. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 236. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 75 cents.

An extremely practical and useful little book by a Brooklyn physician who has made a specialty of treating children not only in disease but to prevent disease. The means of preserving health and securing vigorous growth; of checking the neglectful or harmful habits so easily acquired; of directing and stimulating moral and intellectual advancement in the right direction; and of avoiding prevalent evils—all these are set down in simple instruction and reasoning. It is a book to be sincerely recommended to every parent with young children.

Lee, Sidney. The French Renaissance in England. An account of the literary relations of England and France in the 16th Century. 8vo, pp. 494. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

This is another notable contribution to that literary criticism which Matthew Arnold called the only criticism that can help us much for the future, "a criticism which regards Europe as being, for intellectual and spiritual purposes, one great federation." The author sets out to prove that the splendor of Elizabethan letters in England owed its distinguishing features to European influence, above all to the culture of the French Renaissance, and he makes out a good case.

Neither the minutest parallelism of phrase, nor the slightest community of thought between Tudor England and Medicean France escapes the notice of this thorough scholar. We are shown clearly the influence of Marot, Ronsard, and Du Bartas, on English verse; of Calvin, Amyot, and Montaigne on English prose, and of the early French drama on the predecessors of Shakespeare. Mr. Lee's parallels are most convincing, and we can not help acknowledging with him Eng-

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land's debt to France, for no small share of her literary language, themes, imagery, and metrical forms. An especially interesting chapter furnishes us with French originals for much that we deem most characteristic of Elizabethan verse.

Lomax, John A. Collected by. Cowboy Songs and Other Frontier Ballads. 12mo, pp. 324. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.25 net.

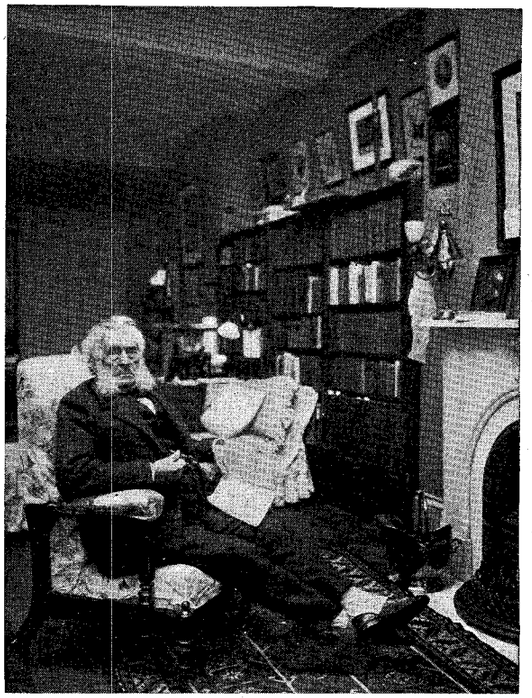
Longford, Joseph H. The Story of Old Japan. 12mo, pp. 402. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Mabie, Henry Clay. The Task Worth While, or, The Divine Philosophy of Missions. Seminary Lectures (1909–1910). 12mo, pp. 343. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press. $1.25 net.

Rosebery, Lord. Lord Chatham, His Early Life and Connections. 8vo, pp. 481. New York: Harper & Bros. $3 net.

The elder Pitt's character has generally been judged from his work as a public man and a maker of history. He was a genius, an orator of transcendent power, and appeared at a critical period when his political conscience compelled him to oppose with his dying breath the policy favored by his sovereign. It is a common axiom that history is made up from the biographies of such men as the "Great Commoner," but this is only partially true. The great actors on the stage are in full view of the public who judge them from the manner in which they play their several parts in the sight of all. But the players have a life distinct from that which is lit up by the foot-lights. They have homes, relations, tastes, and affections of which the public may know nothing at all. Now if we come down to the life of a great man like William Pitt the Elder, we shall find that his political stage life, so to speak, is all that has hitherto been known of him, all, indeed, which he, while he lived, chose to have known. He wished to be looked upon merely as a great commoner and finally as a great peer, a great patriot, a great orator, and his death was a climax of histrionic art. He never dropt the mask of solitary grandeur with which he concealed his intimate individuality.

Lord Rosebery has striven in the present work to make up this deficiency as far as possible. The hitherto scarcely known history of Chatham's life he has been enabled to throw more light upon by citing papers and letters never made use of before. Thus the obscurity of the statesman's youth and early manhood is to a large extent revealed and the political struggles of his opening career described up to the time when he attained the nominal secretaryship of state and practical premiership in 1756. This was twenty-two years before the end of his splendid career.



JOHN BIGELOW IN HIS LIBRARY IN GRAMERCY PARK, NEW YORK.

Mr. Bigelow, now ninety-three, has already published three volumes of Reminiscences, and is writing other volumes. He is President of the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library. Mr. Bigelow is frequently seen in an open carriage on the streets of New York and often participates in social and public gatherings. During the present season he has made extended addresses before the Century Club and the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Of the Century Club he is president.

In this biography we are introduced to Governor Pitt, the daring and conscienceless "interloper" and poacher on the preserves of the East India Company, which could put a stop to his half-piratical trespassing only by appointing him Governor of Fort St. George "on the faith of an ancient but precarious principle to set a thief to catch a thief." The Governor subsequently bought an English estate out of a fortune amassed in India "which was reckoned prodigious in those days." There he became famous as the possessor of the "Pitt Diamond." His son Robert was the father of the William Pitt of this biography. The Pitts were "truculent and lavalike" in disposition. There was "a volcanic element" in them derived from the "old filibuster," their ancestor, and lighting up the impetuous eloquence of William, who was "violent by nature." William Pitt went to Eton and Oxford, where he wrote a copy of "artificial and uncandid" Latin verses on the death of George I. Perhaps one of the most interesting features of his early life was his affection for Ann, the best of his five sisters, one of whom sank to the lowest depth of profligacy. We find portraits of these women in the letters published now for the first time.

Betty showed that the "curse of the Pitt blood" was in her, and being of a "diabolical disposition" "formed a most complicated character of vice"; Ann was four years younger than William "whose pet and crony she was for the earlier part of their lives." She became maid of honor to Queen Caroline, and corresponded, in a day when letter-writing was a fine art, with such men as Horace Walpole, who knew the lurking volcano in her Pitt nature and "felt for her an affection tempered with alarm." The letters of Ann which appear in this volume are those which passed between the maid of honor and William in the days of their affectionate intimacy.

The chapters relating to these early days are the most interesting in this highly interesting volume, in whose pages we see all the early political friends and domestic intimates of William Pitt pass before our eyes. Lord Rosebery has made a really valuable contribution to the history of a most eventful period. His style is piquant, incisive, and his chapters are crowded with brilliant characterizations and clear discriminations. The inner life of the real William Pitt, as far as his inscrutability has been penetrated, lives in this careful study, even tho, as the author admits, "after 1756 when this book ends . . . his inner life will never be known; and so we must be content with a torso."

Wordsworth, William. LXXV Sonnets. Small quarto, pp. 75. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

This volume, of which only 440 copies are issued, should appeal forcibly to all Wordsworthians. It is exquisitely made as to paper, print, and binding,—quite worthy, in fact, of the Riverside Press from which it comes. To each sonnet is accorded a right-hand page with wide margins, the left-hand page being left blank. No editor intrudes either a preface, introduction, footnote, or appendix.

Zueblin, Charles. Democracy and the Overman. 16mo, pp. 217. New York: B. W. Huebsch $1 net.

MAUD HOWE,
Author of "Sicily in Shadow and Sun."

MEREDITH NICHOLSON,
Author of "The Siege of the Seven Suitors."

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CURRENT POETRY

IN one of his delicate and fanciful tales Hawthorne tells us of a youth who grows to manhood under the inspiring influence of "The Great Stone Face"—a peculiarly noble profile formed by nature in the cliffs adjoining the boy's native village. Great natural scenery of any kind inevitably impresses the receptive mind of a child or a poet. We have just finished, for instance, a splendid volume of poems by Sharlot M. Hall ("Cactus and Pine," Sherman, French and Company), official territorial historian of Arizona. Miss Hall draws her inspiration from the great Southwest—a region little known—where the rack of the desert is spread out and one quarter of the universe is laid bare—where the world is done up in large lots and time and space are elemental facts that have not been shredded to petty human purposes. Strange names and strange faces throng the pages of this book, and we find recorded many obscure heroic deeds—the surviving peaks of a sinking world.

All in all, the volume is one of immense effectiveness, and stands among the best poetical productions of the West. The two typical poems selected will give an index of this author's style.

The Song of the Colorado

BY SHARLOT M. HALL

From the heart of the mighty mountains strong-souled for my fate I came,
My far-drawn track to a nameless sea through a land without a name;
And the earth rose up to hold me, to bid me linger and stay;
And the brawn and bone of my mother's race were set to bar my way.

Yet I stayed not, I could not linger; my soul was tense to the call
The wet winds sing when the long waves leap and beat on the far sea wall.
I stayed not, I could not linger; patient, resistless, alone,
I hewed the trail of my destiny deep in the hindering stone.

How narrow that first dim pathway—yet deepening hour by hour!
Years, ages, eons, spent and forgot, while I gathered me might and power
To answer the call that led me, to carve my road to the sea,
Till my flood swept out with that greater tide as tireless and tameless and free.

From the far, wild land that bore me, I drew my blood as wild—
I, born of the glacier's glory, born of the uplands piled
Like stairs to the door of heaven, that the Maker of all might go
Down from his place with honor, to look on the world and know

That the sun and the wind and the waters, and the white ice cold and still,
Were moving aright in the plan he had made, shaping his wish and will.
When the spirit of worship was on me, turning alone, apart,
I stayed and carved me temples deep in the mountain's heart,

Wide-domed and vast and silent, meet for the God I knew,
With shrines that were shadowed and solemn and altars of richest hue;
And out of my ceaseless striving I wrought a victor's hymn,
Flung up to the stars in greeting from my far track deep and dim.

For the earth was put behind me; I reckoned no more with them
That come or go at her bidding, and cling to her garment's hem.
Apart in my rock-hewn pathway, where the great cliffs shut me in,
The storm-swept clouds were my brethren, and the stars were my kind and kin.

Tireless, alone, unstaying, I went as one who goes
On some high and strong adventure that only his own heart knows.
Tireless, alone, unstaying, I went in my chosen road—
I trafficked with no man's burden—I bent me to no man's load.

On my tawny, sinuous shoulders no salt-gray ships swung in;
I washed no feet of cities, like a slave whipt out and in;
My will was the law of my moving in the land that my strife had made—
As a man in the house he has builded, master and unafraid.

O ye that would hedge and bind me—remembering whence I came!
I, that was, and was mighty, ere your race had breath or name!
Play with your dreams in the sunshine—delve and toil and plot—
Yet I keep the way of my will to the sea, when ye and your race are not!

The Mercy of Na-Chis

BY SHARLOT M. HALL

[Felix Knox was killed by a band of renegade Apaches under Na-chis, son of the famous chief Ca-chis, near York's Ranch in southeastern Arizona. Knox made a brave fight and when found his body was not mutilated, and the face had been covered to keep away the coyotes and vultures.]

Knox the gambler—Felix Knox;
Trickster, short-card man, if you will;
Rustler, brand-wrangler—all of that—
But Knox the man and the hero still!
For life at best is a hard-set game;
The cards come stacked from the Dealer's hand;
And a man plays king of his luck just once—
When he faces death in the last grim stand.

Knox had been drummer in Crook's command;
A devil of daring lived in his drum;
With his heart in the call and his hand on the sticks
The dead from their sand-filled graves might come:
Crippled for life he drummed his last;
Shot through the knee in the Delshay fight—
But he crawled to a rock and drummed "Advance"
Till the Tonto renegades broke in flight.

That was the man who shamed Na-chis!
Two miles out on the Clifton Road
Beyond York's Ranch the ambush lay—
Till a near, swift-moving dust-whirl showed
Where the buckboard came. Na-chis crouched low
And gript his rifle and grimly smiled
As he counted his prey with hawk-like eyes—
The men, the woman, the little child.

They halted—full in the teeth of the trap.
Knox saw—too late. He weighed the chance
And thrust the whip in the driver's hand
And wheeled the mules: "Back! Back to the ranch!"
He cried as he jumped: "I'll hold them off.
Whip for your life!" The bullets sung
Like swarming bees through the narrow pass,
And whirred and hummed and struck and stung.

But he turned just once—to wave his hand
To wife and child; then straight ahead,
With yell for yell and shot for shot,
Till the rocks of the pass were spattered red;
And seven bodies bepainted and grim
Sprawled in the cactus and sand below;
And seven souls of the Devil's kin
Went with him the road that dead men know.

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Ay! That was Knox! When the cowboys came
On the day-old trail of the renegade,
Na-chis the butcher, the merciless,
This was the tribute the chief had paid
To the fearless dead. No scarring fire;
No mangling knife; but across the face
His own rich blanket drawn smooth and straight,
Stoned and weighted to keep its place.

It would be hard to agree with the publishers of "In Various Moods" (Harper & Brothers), that the poems are "unfailingly musical—and often splendidly imaginative." We would prefer to say that these verses by Irving Bacheller show the winning, human side of "Eben Holden," and that they are built on a philosophy of the homely, sensible bread-and-butter type. "Faith" is a very readable bit of sermonizing.

Faith

By Irving Bacheller

[Being some words of counsel from an old Yankee to his son Bill, when the latter is about to enter college.]

Faith, Bill? You remember how ye used to wake an' cry,
An' when I lit a candle how the bugaboos 'u'd fly?
Well, faith is like a father in the dark of every night—
It tells ye not t' be afraid, an' mebbe strikes a light.

Now, don't expect too much o' God, it wouldn't be quite fair
If fer anything ye wanted ye could only swap a prayer;
I'd pray fer yours, an' you fer mine, an' Deacon Henry Hospur,
He wouldn't hev a thing t' do but lay abed an' prosper.

If all things come so easy, Bill, they'd hev but little worth,
An' some one with a gift o' prayer 'u'd mebbe own the earth.
It's the toil ye give t' git a thing—the sweat an' blood an' care—
That makes the kind o' argument that ought to back yer prayer.

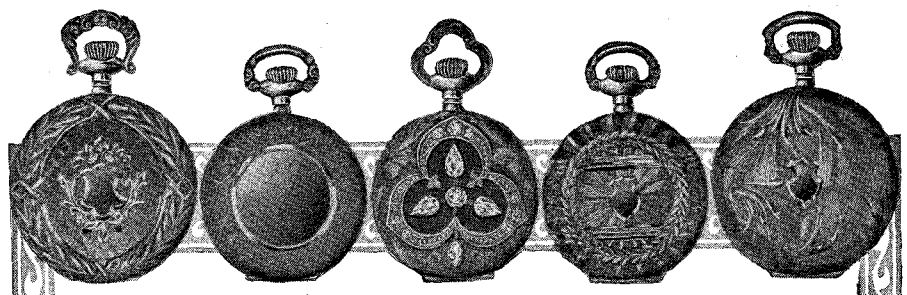
Fer the record o' yer doin'—I believe the soul is planned
With some self-workin' register t' tell jest how ye stand.
An' it won't take any cipherin' t' show, that fearful day,
If ye've multiplied yer talents well, er thrown 'em all away.

When yer feet are on the summit, an' the wide horizon clears,
An' ye look back on yer pathway windin' thro' the vale o' tears;
When ye see how much ye've trespassed, an' how fur ye've gone astray
Ye'll know the way o' Providence ain't apt t' be *your* way.

God knows as much as can be known, but I don't think it's true
He knows of all the dangers in the path o' me an' you.
If I shet my eyes an' hurl a stun that kills—the King o' Siam,
The chances are that God'll be as much surprized as I am.

If ye pray with faith believin', why, ye'll certainly receive,
But that God ll break his own good law is more'n I'll believe.
If it grieves him when a sparrow falls, it's sure as anything,
He'd hev turned the arrow, if he could, that broke the sparrow's wing.

Ye can read old Nature's history that's writ in rocks an' stones,
Ye can see her throbbin' vitals an' her mighty rack o' bones,
But the soul o' her—the livin' God, a little child may know
No lens er rule o' cipherin' can ever hope t' show.



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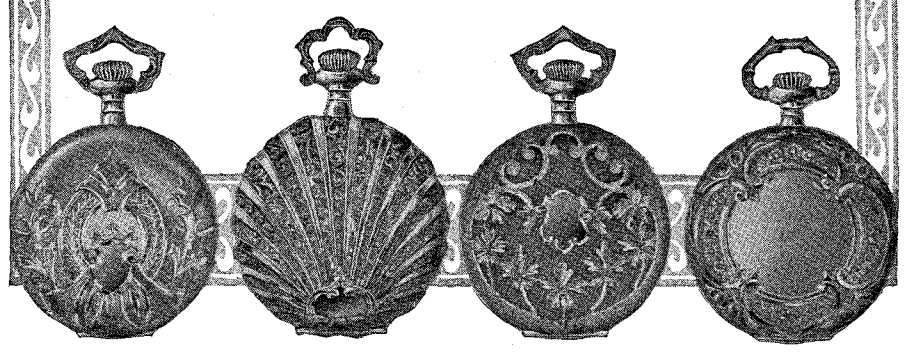

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There's a part o' God's creation very handy t' yer view,
All the truth o' life is in it, an' remember, Bill, it's *you*.
An' after all yer science ye must look up in yer mind
An' learn its own astronomy the star o' peace t' find.

There's good old Aunt Samanthy Jane that all her journey long
Has led her heart to labor with a reveille of song.
Her folks hev robbed an' left her, but her faith in goodness grows;
She hasn't any larnin', but I tell ye, Bill, *she* knows.

She's hed her share o' troubles; I remember well the day
We took her t' the poor-house—she was singin' all the way.
Ye needn't be afraid t' come where stormy Jordan flows,
If all the larnin' ye can git has taught ye half *she* knows.

There's a many big departments in this ancient school o' God,
An' ye keep right on a l'arnin' till ye lay beneath the sod,
All the books an' apperaytus, all the wisdom o' the seers
Will be jest a preparation fer the study o' the years.

Thomas Hardy can scarcely touch the heart with a subject so strangely removed from common experience as is "The Torn Letter," that appears in the current number of *The English Review*. But the verses have been modeled by the delicate hands of a finished artist.

The Torn Letter

By Thomas Hardy

I

I tore your letter into strips
  No bigger than the tiny feathers
  That ducks preen out in changing weathers
Upon the shifting ripple-tips.

II

Thereafter on my bed alone
  I seemed to see you in a vision,
  And hear you say: "Why this derision
Of one drawn to you, tho unknown?"

III

Yea, eve's quick mood had run its course,
  The night had cooled my hasty madness;
  I suffered a regretful sadness
Which deepened into real remorse.

IV

I thought what pensive, patient days
  A soul must know of grain so tender;
  How much of good must grace the sender
Of such sweet words in such bright phrase.

V

Uprising then, as things unpriced
  I sought each fragment, patched and mended;
  The midnight faded ere I had ended
And gathered words I had sacrificed.

VI

But some, alas, of those I threw,
  Were past my search, destroyed forever:
  They were your name and place; and never
Did I regain those clues to you.

VII

And having missed, by rash unheed,
  My first, last, only means to know you,
  It dawned on me I must forgo you,
And at the sense I ached indeed.

VIII

That ache for you, got long ago,
  Comes back; I never could outgrow it.
  What a revenge did you but know it!
But that you will not, can not know.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

ROBIN'S FIRST FLIGHTS

THE story of the financial dealings of Joseph G. Robin, banker, has been filling columns in the New York daily papers, and many of the hidden chapters are likely to be revealed before long in certain courts of justice. But the "vital, pungent story" in this great tangle of circumstances, says a writer in the New York *Tribune*, is not that of the rich promoter's downfall, but that "of the lonely boy Robinovitch, and how he ate his way like an acid through the thickly folded fabric of New York affairs."

We are told of the coming of this fifteen-year-old Russian boy to this country, with his sister, a physician, who became an interne in a New York hospital. Her meager pay barely provided for her own wants, and Joseph had to shift for himself.

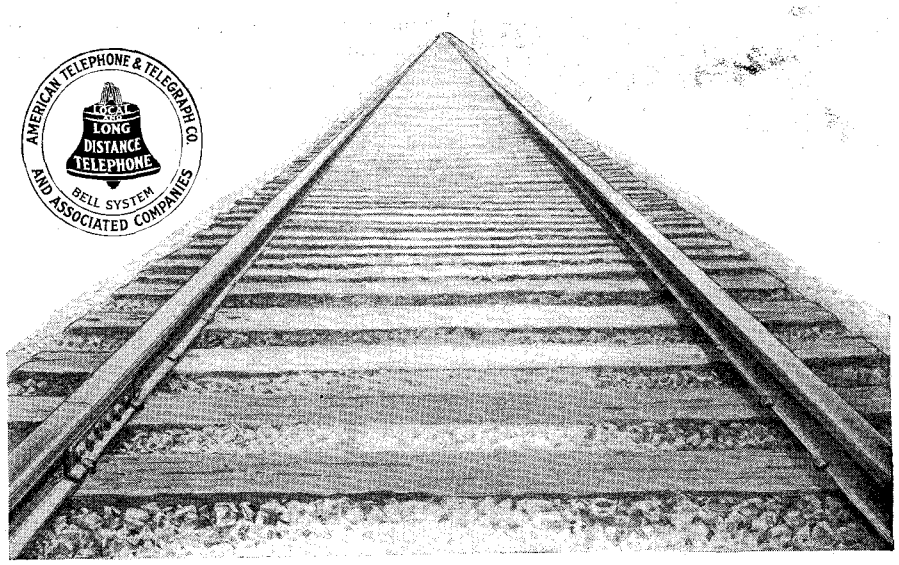
His equipment for the battle consisted of a good knowledge of French and Russian, a broad general reading, an unusual understanding of mathematics—he knew differential calculus—a little bad English, and no money. He saw that the first thing to do was to make himself master of the language. He threw himself on it like a starving man on a tempting edible. He entered a night school and refused to take his place with the beginners in English, insisting on reciting and writing the work of the schools with the students who were born to the tongue. Within eight months he wrote idiomatically, fluently, and with almost perfect correctness, and he spoke without an accent.

Meanwhile he was starving half the time. He ran errands; he shoveled snow; he wrote letters in Russian and English for East Side merchants. It is said that one day he bought the outfit of a retiring bootblack and started shining shoes in Union Square. The competition was very keen. It took Robinovitch only a week to work out a scheme to fit the situation.

He got an old messenger boy's cap and fitted it with a neatly lettered legend, "One Minute Shine." He was able to make the advertisement good, and his trade doubled and trebled. In a few days he took two other bootblacks into partnership, selling each of them a cap. The three of them formed a close corporation, strong enough to suppress any imitator by force of arms, and they sold other newsboys the right to wear the caps, together with the caps themselves, at a handsome profit.

Now, naturally, such a scheme could not grow forever. As soon as a majority of the boys in the Square were equipped with the caps there would no longer be any distinction in wearing them. Robinovitch chose the psychological moment to withdraw. He had kept secret the names of the hatter and the draftsman who did the lettering, and he sold the information to his partners. In three weeks there was hardly one of the lettered caps to be seen on the square.

Robin now determined to become a newspaper man. He finally secured a place on the staff of a new paper, *The Recorder*. Here he read the foreign exchanges, wrote a weekly



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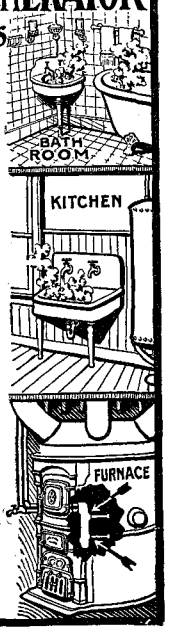

column of European gossip, and did various other odd jobs. "And all the while he was keeping half a dozen side irons in the fire—schemes for plating silverware, for starting a song publishing house, for running a loan fund in the office, and the like." All this time, says our informant, Robinovitch talked much, thought much, and learned much about economics and finance. To proceed:

He had been some two years on *The Recorder* when his sister in the asylum complained of certain abuses in the treatment of patients there. She quarreled with one of the officers of the institution, and then told her brother the whole story. He saw the possibilities of an *exposé*, wrote an article attacking the system, and sold it to a rival newspaper for $300. Also, he contrived matters so that he was taken on the staff of the paper to write articles for the "crusade" which followed.

The sensation lasted for weeks. When it was over, Robinovitch was out of a job.

For a while he drifted about New York, making a little money in various petty schemes. Ever ambitious and ever aiming toward the goal of respectability, he found an "open Sesame" in the word "Charity." So one day we find him making this blunt proposal to the Charities Commissioner, Gen. James R. O'Beirne:

"I've got a philanthropic scheme, General, that I think you'll be interested in. It's a plan for helping people with small incomes to build their own homes. They will help each other."

Of course, the General knew about building and loan associations before Robinovitch told him about them, but he wanted to help Robinovitch to go on in a course that was unquestionably a good one. So the General took up the plan, introduced Robinovitch to a number of men who had money and some things that money does not always bring, and among them they organized a mutual building and loan association.

They rented a small office in lower Broadway; General O'Beirne was made president and Robinovitch became general manager, and did practically all the active work—on a salary of fifteen dollars a week.

A good business was built up. Robin was scrupulously honest in his dealings with the company and made the most of his opportunities for meeting men of affairs and for acquiring exact knowledge of the inner workings of corporations. When he had a thousand dollars or so, he saw a chance at Niagara.

His name was now Joseph G. Robin. He told General O'Beirne that he had changed it because he was a fugitive from Russia and he was afraid that Russian spies would follow him.

Robin studied the engineering problems at the Falls, secured the cooperation of eminent financiers, organized the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company, and a few years later sold out, making a profit of about $1,000,000. And the rest of the acts of Joseph G. Robin are being written in the chronicles of the newspapers and the grand jury.

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A WOMAN SPY FOR DIAZ

AS one of the sharp eyes of the "little eagle," as Diaz is sometimes called, Miss Mary Garcia, performing hazardous services in behalf of Mexico and its President, reminds one of the women of the North and South who risked everything for love of glory, adventure, or country, as spies. Miss Garcia is not a Mexican, so her liking for this dangerous work may be put down to sheer daring and nerve. She is now stopping at Winthrop, Me., and, according to her story, as she tells it in the Boston *Post*, she tracked for weeks Francisco I. Madero, head of the anti-reelectionists, and at another time gained information which led to the European exile of Gen. Bernardo Reyes, the popular hero of Mexico. She says:

"Francisco I. Madero, head of the anti-reelectionists opposing Diaz, I met at El Paso. We were introduced at a public ball, at which all the notables of the place, and especially the military, foregathered. It so happened that the woman who introduced us was a mutual friend, so that in this instance, at least, I had to work no guile.

"Madero was easily the lion of the ball, and it was but natural that all the women present, of whatever age, should desire to meet him.

"I was able to make use of the acquaintance in many ways. Through Madero himself I met many other members of the anti-Diaz party. Vouched for by him, and in turn by those to whom he introduced me, I was able to mingle freely with the leaders in all the revolutionary centers in Mexico, myself posing meanwhile as an ardent 'patriot.'

"Several times I was entrusted by Madero with valuable secrets, and assigned by him to various missions of difficulty. In all of those in which I succeeded, from his point of view, I informed the Government of what I had done, so that the Diaz party, my employers, were the real gainers through my diplomacy.

"When I was finally called off the Madero trail, it was because Diaz wished one of his own relatives to obtain the final glory, and to reap the reward of my work. I was merely the paid worker in his eyes, and he did not deem it meet that there should be any personal credit allowed me for what I had done. As far as that goes, however, my life would not have been safe for an instant if there had happened to be in the Diaz party a traitor to inform the prospective rebels what I was doing.

"Gen. Bernardo Reyes, Mexico's military hero, who was implicated in the uprising two years ago, is an able, honest man of great ability, infinitely harder to track than Madero. I was, despite that fact, told to learn what I could about his personal acquaintance and doings. There was no need for me to look after his letters. Others attended to that before ever I had the chance. Mexico is networked by the paid spies of the Government.

"I met him, as I did Madero, at a public function, this time in the city of Mexico. Frequently I was entertained at his home. I do not know whether or not he suspected me, but of this I am certain, that whatever I accomplished in securing evidence against

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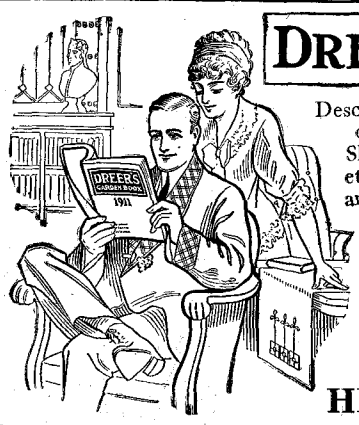

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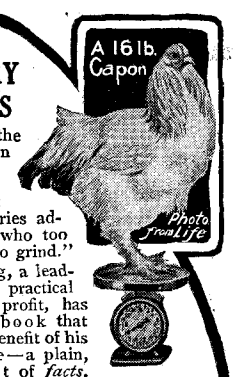

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him was done in the face of the greatest difficulties, and with every possible impediment, it would seem, placed in my path. Several times I was nearly detected in the very act of eavesdropping and detection, I assure you, besides upsetting all my plans, might have meant very grave personal disaster.

"But the spice of danger has always been the incentive which has spurred me to greater effort. I felt that Reyes suspected me, but knew that he would do nothing unless he had positive proof against me. That is the sort of man he is, always fearful of doing another an injustice. It was on this trait in his character that I placed my dependence and to which I entrusted, as it were, my life.

"By dint of repeated visits, I had some idea of where to look for his private papers. In the dead of night I entered his writing-room, admitting myself by means of false keys and abstracted from his escritoire papers still on file as documentary evidences in the Government archives.

"Soon after this, Reyes was exiled to Europe, and the position of Diaz until recently appeared unthreatened. But the revolutionists are never entirely crusht. The fire of rebellion is indigenous to the soil, and smolders as eternally as that of Mt. Etna, with outbreaks very nearly as frequent."

Miss Garcia was born of well-to-do parents in Havana, and her childhood was spent on a plantation. Outgrowing the instructions of her tutor, she was sent to a Canadian convent to complete her education. The death of her father and mother within a few weeks of each other led her to engage in a life of adventure, and she shortly became employed by the Government service in Cuba. But to continue:

"When an offer came to me from an official under President Diaz of Mexico, I decided to accept, and indeed gave my acceptance in person. I met Diaz, and he imprest me as a thoroughly good man, one with whom I would not be afraid to intrust the welfare of my own native land, a despotic ruler, perhaps, but still wise and inclined to be kindly when not aroused by the opposition of his enemies.

"Of my most recent adventures, I may say that when I was in Torreon there was great excitement. The revolutionists were then on the hilltops surrounding the city, but by no means placing it in a state of siege, for the soldiers of the Federal Government, all loyal to the core, were out in an attempt, or rather a series of efforts, to dislodge the attackers.

"The citizens were arrested by the hundreds, but Americans, to whom many courtesies were extended by the better class, and against whom I never heard any but the lowest and most ignorant inveigh, were treated very civilly. My own brother, however, who was on a business visit to look after some investments made at my recommendation, was among those arrested on suspicion.

"In such a time of excitement one could never tell what would or would not hap-

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pen. There was no means of my communicating immediately with those high in authority, and, on the other hand, no guaranty that if I succeeded in communicating with them that I would be listened to.

"By means of subterfuge and bribery I succeeded in bringing about my brother's escape, which he has since made good beyond the border. We decided it best not to be seen together. In my flight in a roundabout way I succeeded in reaching Juarez, where I successfully eluded the Mexican guards and crossed the international bridge to El Paso, Tex.

"In all my work for Diaz I never assumed any disguise whatever, deeming an appearance of innocence my best safeguard. I was never subjected to insult or even to an offensive gaze.

"The only time I was ever under fire was once while riding from Orizaba, State of Vera Cruz, to the City of Mexico. I was proceeding in the moonlight along an apparently deserted way when I heard the ping of a bullet whizzing uncomfortably close, followed by a sharp order to elevate my hands. This I promptly obeyed, as there was no chance for escape.

"I felt that all was lost. Then what was my surprize to learn that my captors were Federal guards, upon whom, upon showing my concealed credentials, I easily obtained profuse apologies and immediate release.

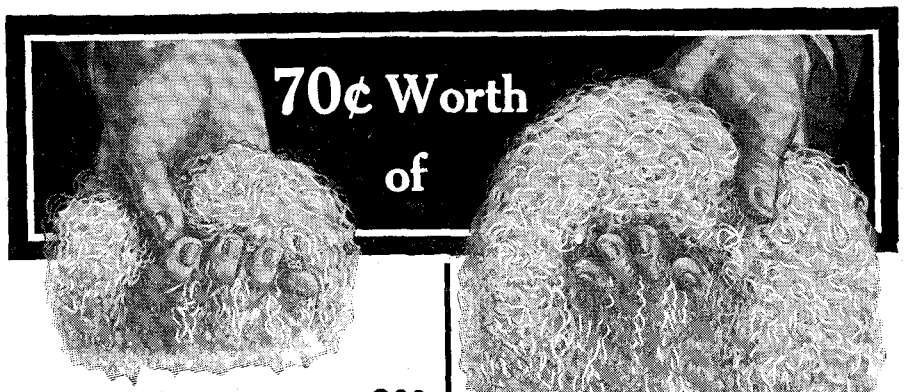
"The Federals were in wait for a notorious outlaw of whose probable passage that way they had been apprized. I never heard whether or not they got him, but I presume he eluded them, as that is most often the case, the people of the outlying districts being nearly all in sympathy with the bandits.

"Life is too hazardous for me in Mexico, anyhow. I am going to a plantation owned by my brother, near Santiago, Cuba. I came to Winthrop because previously I spent a portion of a summer here about eight years ago, and I wanted to see how it looked with a Maine winter coming on; besides, it lay on my route to Montreal, where I have friends whom I shall visit before proceeding to my native island."

THE "FIRST LADY" OF PORTUGAL

THE feelings of the high and mighty grandees of Portugal who now find themselves ruled by a college professor who rides to his work in a trolley car have not yet been confided to the public. We may be sure, however, that their indignation is a pale and feeble affair in comparison with the rage of the duchesses, countesses, and other noble ladies who find themselves outranked by the college professor's wife. Mrs. Braga recently told the Lisbon correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* that she actually married Braga purely for love and that she had no intention whatever of "living in a palace like a queen." She imprest the correspondent as being simple in her tastes, kindly, and exceedingly hospitable. What he noticed in particular, however, was the extreme pride she displayed in her husband. We read:

I called this morning at the country house of Senhor Theophilo Braga, the new Portuguese president, a long, one-story building on a cliff overlooking the Tagus at Cruz



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You don't know what you are missing until you give "Holeproof" a thorough trial.

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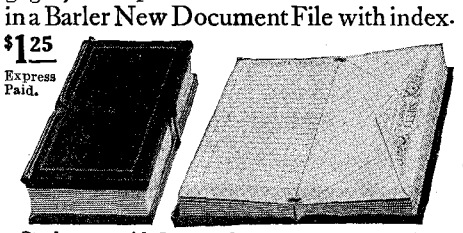

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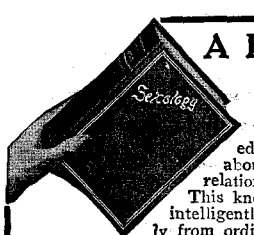

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FABRIC — DESIGN

Quebrada, seven miles west of Lisbon. Senhor Braga had left for the capital, but his wife, a frail, sweet-faced old lady with white hair, advanced and insisted that I should enter. She led me by the hand in motherly fashion to a long, low room more than modestly furnished, the windows of which overlooked the wide expanse of blue, serene waters, but lately seething and smoking under shot and shell.

She exprest her regret at her husband's absence and said that he was delighted to speak to English people. I congratulated her on her husband's new dignity, adding that she ought to feel very proud.

"Proud," she exclaimed, smiling doubtfully, "perhaps; but above all I regret the interruption of forty-three years of peaceful domestic happiness."

In the conversation that ensued she said many things of an adorable simplicity from which I choose but a few:

"We married for love. We have always been poor and always happy with one another, except for our great sorrow that we are now childless, for we are ever mourning the loss of our son and daughter twenty years ago. My girl would have been forty now, and I should have had grown-up grandchildren around me," she added, with eyes full of tears. "But we found comfort, my husband in his books and I in my household work near him."

I suggested that the change would involve a change of habits and probably of residence.

"No, no!" exclaimed the old lady, almost terrified. "I have told Theophilo that I will never leave my little home and pretty garden, where I have lived for twenty years. If we are forced to have a larger house for meetings and receptions, we will keep our little home to live in always.

"We have had just enough to live on. My husband has always been persecuted because of his opinions, but altho he can not forget, he is incapable now of seeking to avenge himself on his enemies.

"I, too, am a Republican, but I adored your late King Edward, so just, so good, so courteous to all!" She referred to his visit to Portugal and contrasted the enthusiasm of the people in the streets with their indifference toward their own King Carlos.

Speaking of a visit of the commander of the English warships last Thursday, Senhora Braga added proudly: "And he knew my husband quite well by his books! Theophilo is so pleased with the good words in the English newspapers," she continued. "The monarchists always held up the bogy of English intervention, but only ignorant people believed that great England, so just and clever, would act thus toward another country." With simplicity she added: "One does not give orders in another person's house."

Again reverting to her favorite theme, home life, she exclaimed, laughing: "Oh, but I scold Theophilo sometimes! Our men-folk at home have to be kept under a little."

I rose to take leave of this dear, unassuming, old lady, whose partner for forty-three years has been suddenly taken from comparative obscurity to the highest position in the country without bringing a vestige of vanity to her bright old eyes. I bent to kiss her hand. "Oh, don't!" she exclaimed, covered with confusion. Kissing her hand, I only answered, "Theophilo Braga's good wife!"

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Before a Shop Window.—BILLY—"Buy me that little rocking-horse, papa."

PAPA—"If you are a good boy, you shall have it next Christmas."

BILLY—"No! Buy it now. I may have a new papa before next Christmas."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Case for the Interstate Commerce Commission.—BRIGGS—"Is it true that you have broken off your engagement to that girl who lives in the suburbs?" .

GRIGGS—"Yes; they raised the commutation rates on me and I have transferred to a town girl."—*Life.*

The Only Trouble.—HE—"What bothers you most in learning to skate, the rough ice or the snow-patches?"

SHE—"The skates."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

A Guide to the Magazines.—A singer should be accompanied by *Harper's.*

An auto racer should stick to *The Century.*

The sailor should study *The Atlantic.*

The devourer of books should try THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The widower should look for *The Housekeeper.*

The tired man should ask for an *Outing.*

The librarian should look for *The Bookman.*

The church social committee should have *The Bazar.*

The suffragist should insist on *The Woman's World.*

The sick man should cling to *Life.*

The astute chicken-raiser wants *The Smart Set.*

The pugilist should seek *The Arena.*

The coal dealer should ask for *Collier's.*

The walking delegate should look for *Popular Mechanics.*

The clockmaker should have *The Dial.*

The census-taker should list *Smith's.*—*Life.*

A Cynical Error.—"Your daughter looked very beautiful at the opera last night," said Mrs. Oldcastle. "I heard several people say they thought she was the best-drest person in any of the boxes."

"Yes," replied her hostess as she hung her $20,000 dog collar over the back of a real Chippendale chair, "both me and Josiah could see that she was the sinecure of all eyes."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

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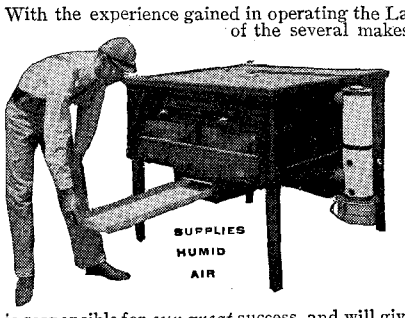

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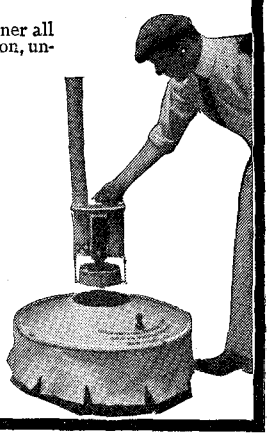

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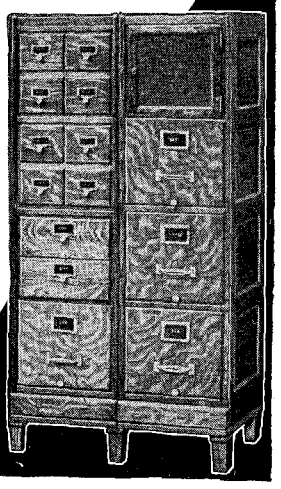

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A Scotch Answer.—A little Scottish boy was up the other day before the examiners for the Navy; the examination was *viva voce*, designed to discover signs (if any) of "general intelligence." They asked the boy what he knew about the battle of Flodden. He said, "Nothing." "What!" they said. "Don't you know anything about that battle in which the English beat the Scotch?" "Well," he said, "I know it must have been verra exceptional."—*London Telegraph.*

Should Have Known.—LADY CUSTOMER—"Do you keep coffee in the bean?"
NEW CLERK—"Upstairs, madam; this is the ground floor."—*Princeton Tiger.*

Unnecessary.—"Do you tell your wife everything you do while she is away?"
"No; the neighbors attend to that."—*Houston Post.*

Good Government.—"What's the trouble in Plunkville?"
"We've tried a Mayor and we've tried a commission."
"Well?"
"Now we're thinking of offering the management of our city to some good magazine."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Economy.—"Then this," asked the rejected suitor, "is absolutely final?"
"Quite!" was the calm reply. "Shall I return your letters?"
"Yes, please," answered the young man. "There's some very good material in them I can use."—*Life.*

Unspeakable.—"What would you think, daddy, if Algernon Nocash should suggest becoming your son-in-law?"
"Withdraw, my dear, while I think aloud."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Anatomical.—ARTIST—"Madam, it is not faces alone that I paint, it is souls."
MADAM—"Oh, you do interiors, then?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Regular.—THE PREACHER—"And does your husband vote as he prays?"
THE WIFE—"Oh, yes; about once a year!"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Any New Methods?—"Ain't it strange, th' way Kelly beats his wife?"
"I dunno. How does he do it?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

At the Top.—"I take a good deal of pride in my cousin Hector," said Mrs. Lapsling. "He paid his own way through the medical college, got his diploma, and now he is a full-fledged disciple of Osculapius."—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Unkindest Cut.—FATHER (to his son, a doctor)—"If this isn't the limit! I pay all that money for you to study medicine, and the first thing you do is to cut me off my drink."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

How It Would Work.—KNICKER—"Do you think women would vote for the best man?"
BOCKER—"Certainly; the bridegroom wouldn't be noticed at all."—*Judge's Library.*

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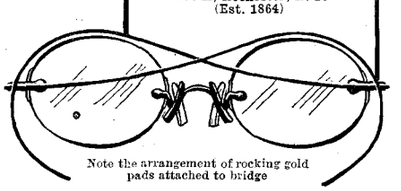

Note the arrangement of rocking gold pads attached to bridge

Psychic Cruelty.—THE JUDGE—"Can you describe any specific act of cruelty on the part of your husband?"

THE COMPLAINANT—"I should say I can! Whenever he had anything to say to me he'd call me up on the telephone and say it, and then disconnect before I had a chance to talk back to him."—*Chicago News.*

Wise Son.—"And are you mama's boys or papa's boys?"

"The courts haven't decided as yet, madam. We're in litigation."—*Washington Herald.*

Rara Avis.—"Are you an experienced aviator?"

"Well, sir, I have been at it six weeks and I am all here."—*Life.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

January 7.—A Portuguese government decree forbids the wearing of a distinctive dress by monks and nuns of the orders.

Prince Albert of Monaco issues a proclamation establishing a constitutional form of government.

January 8.—Santiago, Chile, suffers from a $2,000,000 fire.

January 11.—The railroad employees of Portugal go on strike.

January 13.—More than twenty men are killed in a skirmish between insurrectos and Mexican troops on the Rio Grande.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

January 6.—Argument in the Government's suit to dissolve the Tobacco Trust begins in the Supreme Court.

January 7.—Negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada are resumed by Secretary Knox and the Canadian Ministers of Finance and Customs.

The resignation of Oscar S. Straus as Ambassador to Turkey is announced.

Representative Humphrey, of Washington, introduces a bill providing for the closing of American ports against vessels belonging to the foreign shipping trust.

January 9.—Senator Beveridge presents a minority report hostile to Senator Lorimer.

January 10.—The House of Representatives passes the Sulloway Pension Bill, involving additional expenditures of $45,000,000 a year.

Secretary Knox and Finance Minister Paredes of Honduras sign a treaty by which the United States guarantees a Honduran loan.

January 12.—The House of Representatives passes the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill, carrying about $35,000,000.

The President sends a special message to Congress asking for $5,000,000 to begin the work of fortifying the Panama Canal.

An agreement is made by conferrees modifying certain fishery regulations of Canada and Newfoundland to make them acceptable to the United States.

The hearing of the Standard Oil Case begins before the Supreme Court.

GENERAL

January 7.—The Carnegie Trust Company in New York City is closed by the State banking authorities.

January 8.—Davis Elkins is appointed United States Senator from West Virginia to complete his late father's unexpired term.

January 9.—The Standard Oil Company pays $23,766 in fines into the Federal courts at Buffalo.

January 10.—John D. Works is elected United States Senator by the California Legislature.

James A. Farrell succeeds W. E. Corey as president of the United States Steel Corporation.

January 11.—Charles J. Hughes, Jr., United States Senator from Colorado, dies at his home in Denver.

Lieut.-Gov. Atlee Pomerene is elected United States Senator by the Ohio Legislature.

A Wisconsin State Senate Committee files charges against Isaac Stephenson, alleging improper use of funds in bringing about his election to the United States Senate from Wisconsin.

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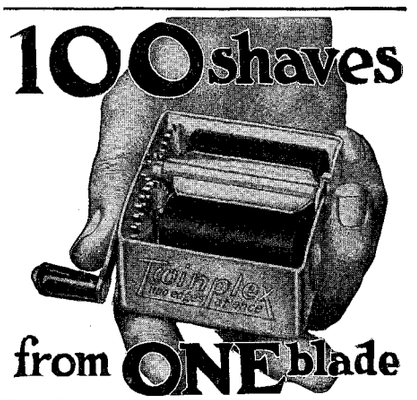

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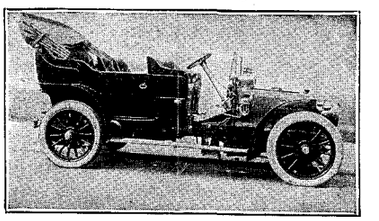

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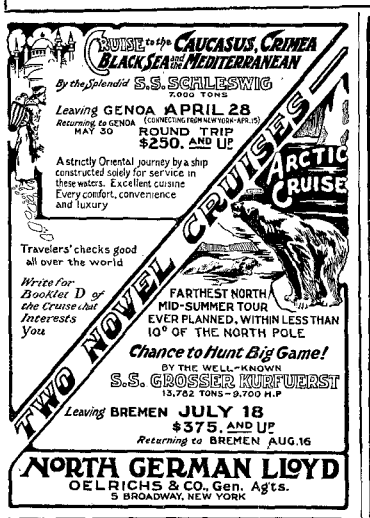
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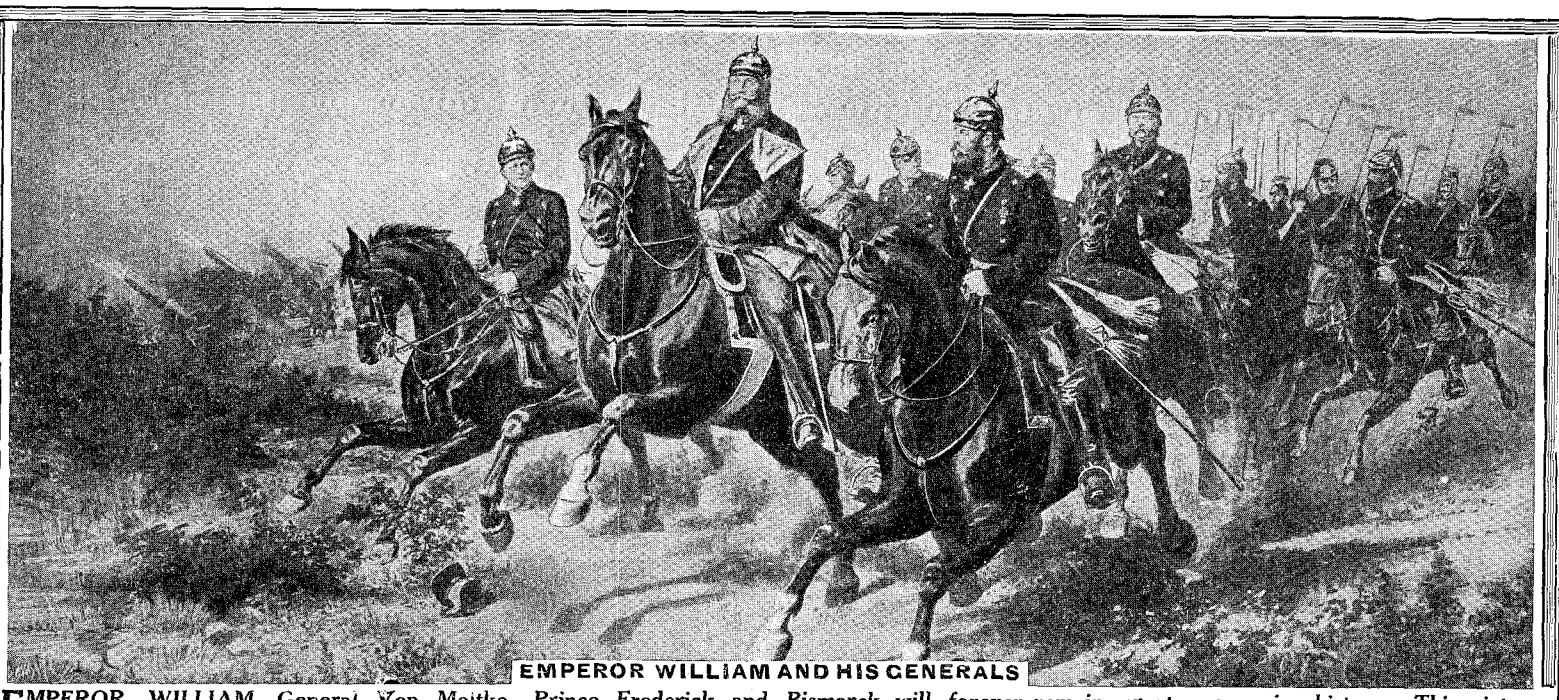

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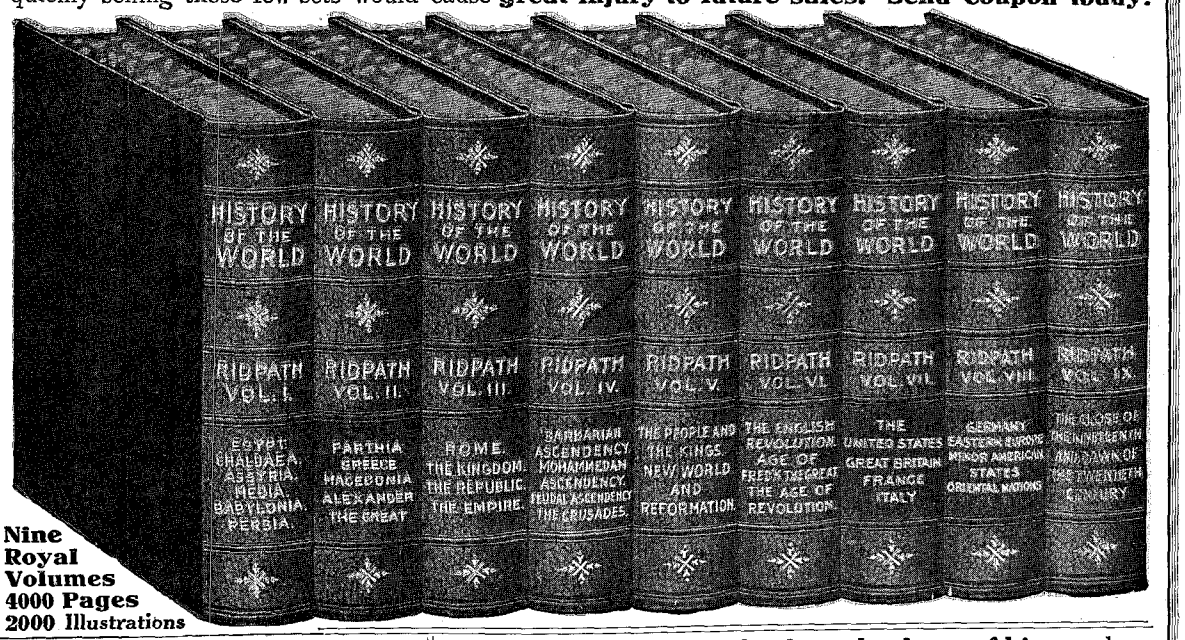
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